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U.S. Gives Spy Data, Military Advice To Nicaraguan Rebels, Honduran Says

By Raymond Bonner
and Philip Taubman

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A Honduran who was directly involved in planning U.S. covert activities says that the United States has been giving intelligence assistance and military advice in Honduras to forces fighting the Sandinista government in Nicaragua.

According to this Honduran, the United States was extensively involved in training and arming the paramilitary forces before they recently entered Nicaragua from Honduras.

The information supplied by the Honduran in a series of recent interviews was confirmed in large measure by two senators on the Senate Intelligence Committee and a highly placed Reagan administration official.

The information supplied by the Honduran suggests a mosaic of U.S. covert activities that administration officials acknowledge is apparently having the effect of sup-

porting the insurgency in Nicaragua. The political and military leaders of the anti-Sandinista forces have openly vowed to "overthrow the government."

Administration officials say, however, that the U.S. objective in Nicaragua is to harass, not overthrow, the government. A law passed by Congress last year prohibits U.S. support of efforts to depose the Sandinista government.

Administration officials say the U.S. involvement does not mark a shift in policy, and they maintain that the support for the anti-Sandinista forces, although increasing, remains consistent with the original intention of blocking arms shipments from Nicaragua to guerrillas in El Salvador.

The conflicting descriptions of the purpose of the U.S. involvement may reflect the difficulty inherent in trying to manage foreign paramilitary forces in a highly volatile region.

Increasingly uneasy in recent weeks about the U.S. role in Honduras and Nicaragua, said the Central Intelligence Agency had overestimated its ability to control the anti-Sandinista forces. They said the CIA appeared to have been drawn into underwriting more ambitious operations than it intended.

The Honduran informant has close ties to the Honduran military and to U.S. diplomatic and military officials in Tegucigalpa and was directly involved in joint military planning until early this year. He said that to his knowledge no Americans were operating inside Nicaragua.

He described these covert U.S. activities:

- Providing frequent intelligence reports to the insurgents about the movement of Nicaraguan government soldiers and the location of tanks and artillery.
- Training and arming the paramilitary forces, including the shipment of plane loads of arms and ammunition in August 1982 to Misquito Indian units in eastern

Honduras. More than 50 U.S. military advisers, most of whom were of Hispanic background and did not wear uniforms, trained paramilitary units in Honduras last year. The CIA and the Defense Department refused to comment.

• Providing underwater equipment and explosives to Argentine-trained sabotage teams that were infiltrated into Nicaragua this year and blew up port installations in Puerto Cabezas. The CIA and the Defense Department declined to comment.

The Honduran source said the intelligence reports were based in part on information collected by planes manned by U.S. Air Force personnel that make regular reconnaissance flights along the Nicaraguan-Honduran border as part of an intelligence-gathering operation with the code name Royal Duke.

The reports are given to the Honduran military with the understanding that they be shared with the commanders of the paramilitary forces, he said. The CIA and (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



Mr. Gromyko at his press conference in Moscow.

Russians Reject Reagan's Latest Missile Offer

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has formally rejected President Ronald Reagan's new proposal for an interim accord on limiting nuclear missiles in Europe with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko describing it as "unacceptable" and "not serious."

Challenging Mr. Reagan's assertion that his proposal opens "the road to agreement, to peace," Mr. Gromyko said Saturday at a news conference: "No, this is wrong; it is not a road to peace or to agreement. The gap between an agreement and these proposals will become even wider."

He said the U.S. proposals reflected a "deeply wrong" view in Washington that increased pressure on Moscow would increase the chances of reaching an agreement in Geneva.

"If the position of the United States remains as now, as it has been stated, then there are no chances for agreement," Mr. Gromyko said.

The Reagan administration first proposed the "zero option," under which all intermediate-range missiles would be removed from Europe. Under the revised proposal presented by Mr. Reagan last week, the Soviet Union would dismantle some missiles, of a number yet to be specified, and the United States would deploy its missiles until an equal number was reached. Both sides would then begin removing missiles until all were eventually eliminated.

Pressed to say whether Moscow would leave the Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear missiles when the scheduled deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles begins, Mr. Gromyko said:

"This would be a sharply negative factor for Europe and the world as a whole, and the situation would be such that we will have to consider it most carefully, taking into account all factors and then take an appropriate decision."

Mr. Gromyko reiterated his government's objection to the exclusion of French and British missiles and U.S. forward-based strategic aircraft from the U.S. proposals.

Although most of the press conference dealt with the issue of nuclear weapons, Mr. Gromyko touched on other issues.

He made an unusually warm bow toward Israel by voicing the hope that "healthy" forces in Israeli politics would bring about a change in Israel's foreign policy. He said Moscow "does not share the views of extremist Arab circles" that want to "liquidate" Israel.

He said Syria, a close ally of Moscow, would be prepared to withdraw its forces from Lebanon if the Israelis did the same.

Mr. Gromyko, 73, was recently promoted to the post of first deputy prime minister. He confirmed Saturday that his new post made him responsible for coordinating all aspects of foreign relations.

During the two-hour news conference, he underscored Moscow's view that the United States was responsible for a deterioration in the international climate, asserting that "we want to have better relations with the United States, but the United States does not want to improve its relations with the Soviet Union."

The Reagan administration, he added, is demanding that Moscow make "fundamental concessions at the expense of its security and its legitimate rights."

"This," he said, "is not going to happen."

The Soviet Union, he said, would not permit the Americans to "destroy" the existing strategic parity between the two countries.

"There should be no doubt that the Soviet Union will take measures to secure the principle of parity. We have material and intellectual resources for it."

Asked about Mr. Reagan's speech March 8 to the National Association of Evangelicals in Orlando, Florida, in which he referred to the Soviet Union as an "evil empire," Mr. Gromyko said such "insulting" remarks "do not lend authority to American foreign policy. You don't conduct affairs with other countries like this."

The news conference was carried live on Soviet television and by International, which covers Eastern Europe. Mr. Gromyko appeared to be very self-assured and physically fit as he stood the entire time, first delivering a long introductory statement without notes and then fielding questions.

A new element in Mr. Gromyko's presentation was the inclusion of a broader argument about medium-range nuclear weapons in Asia. For the first time, a senior Soviet leader said that SS-20 nuclear missiles were being deployed in Asia to counter U.S. nuclear delivery systems in Japan, South Korea, the Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

He said the Soviet Union was "surrounded by a ring of military bases" where U.S. "medium-range" nuclear weapons are deployed.

"These weapons," he continued, "have within their range the whole of Siberia, the whole of the Asian part of the Soviet Union, even its northernmost part of the Taymyr Peninsula."

"Does not the Soviet Union, may one ask, have the right, for de-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Experts See Little Danger in U.S.-Soviet Storm Tension, Many Specialists Say, Will Give Way to Serious Negotiation

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Soviet and American leaders are trading ugly charges, military spending is being further pumped up, each side is on the verge of deploying a new generation of nuclear missiles and there is talk of another Cold War.

Yet, the weight of opinion inside the Reagan administration, shared by many private specialists on the Soviet Union, is that while relations between the two superpowers are very bad — Secretary of State George P. Shultz called them tense last week — they are not particularly dangerous.

Ultimately, these experts say, the military buildup on both sides, while cause for concern, will lead to serious negotiations.

"Why so much relative calm in the face of the storm? Why these judgments at the very time when many thousands are taking to the streets in Europe to protest plans for the deployment of new U.S. missiles and Americans are showing increasing alarm about nuclear war? Are the demonstrators too alarmist or are the experts too calm?"

"We're a long way from a new Cold War," asserted William G. Hyland of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, who was once an adviser on Soviet affairs to Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of state. "We got feeling runs in the opposite direction. In the past three to four years, despite a serious deterioration in rhetoric, both sides have been much more cautious in behavior, and from time to time, each has made almost desperate attempts to stay in contact."

According to Professor Adam B. Ulam of Harvard University, another specialist on Soviet relations: "We are in a very indeterminate period. The Russians have many serious problems of their own, internally and externally, and are especially cautious now. We have limitations on our actions as well. The rhetoric on both sides has been unfortunate, but the Russians are pragmatic and will look for a middle way."

"If we do start deploying missiles in Europe in December," he added, "they'll start negotiating. I don't think they want a confrontation."

These are generally the views heard around the State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency. There is concern, but officials see Moscow as heavily burdened by a stagnating economy, tied down in Afghanistan and Poland, and above all, still restrained by untested lines of power in the Kremlin. The prevailing judgment is that Yuri V. Andropov, the new Soviet leader, has not established himself firmly, and that Moscow is unlikely to be adventurous until these internal matters are resolved.

Some in the Pentagon and the White House go farther and say that President Ronald Reagan's hard line is the only way to deal with an adversary they believe is bent on destruction of the American way of life and values, that the real choice is to play tough or essentially give ground over time.

Mr. Reagan moved last week to lower the decibel level in one area and to keep the drums beating in others. On Wednesday, laying aside for the moment his demand for the elimination of all intermediate-range nuclear missiles, he announced he would be willing to accept any reasonable level of deployment of 572.

As expected, Moscow, with about 600 missiles already deployed, was not impressed. Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko called a news conference Saturday to denounce the proposal as offering no chance of agreement at the arms negotiations in Geneva.

On the other hand, West Euro-

pean leaders applauded, not surprisingly, since administration officials acknowledged that the move was aimed more at answering their concerns and quelling anti-American feeling in Europe than achieving a breakthrough at the Geneva talks.

In Los Angeles on Thursday, Mr. Reagan took a shot at nuclear freeze advocates, asserting that they were pulling "the rug out from under our negotiators in Geneva."

To some, this seemed to echo the hard-line domestic politics of Cold War days. He also called the American people to the "great moral struggle" with the Soviet Union, adding ominously that "there have been increasingly serious grounds for questioning their compliance with arms control agreements that have already been signed."

George F. Kennan, the historian and former ambassador to the Soviet Union, was among the few interviewed who expressed alarm. "The situation is worse now than at any time since the Korean War," he said. "I find this situation de-

plorable and dangerous, and I cannot believe that it was necessary."

Marshall D. Shulman of Columbia University was also pessimistic. "Relations are at a low plateau," he said, "and could deteriorate further as new weapons systems are deployed."

"Everyone recognizes," Mr. Shulman added, "that this is fundamentally a competitive relationship, but a confrontational policy has real costs: risking escalation of local conflicts, complicating opportunities of dealing with every kind of resources and regional problem, and undermining relations with our allies because they lack confidence in our capacity to manage the competition with the Soviet Union."

But Mr. Hyland and the others did not discount the costs and dangers. "If the Geneva talks fail, the Soviet Union is in a position to build up its missiles faster than Washington and thus even to widen the missile gap in Europe. They stressed the unpredictable effects of such a new arms race on

the cohesion of the Western alliance.

Few experts seemed very confident about improved relations. Differences over Afghanistan, Poland, missiles in Europe and other issues are so deep, many felt, that it is far from clear that they can be resolved, whatever the atmosphere.

The short period of détente in the early 1970s did not produce resolutions of outstanding problems, and many new ones were added. American leaders still cannot agree on whether, in that short period, things were beginning to work out or getting worse.

As the experts circle the policy questions, much of what they say rests on the unlikelihood of a war between the superpowers. But perhaps many problems short of that, not fully seen or understood now, may fester and grow.

Mr. Kennan, in "Russia and the West Under Lenin and Stalin," wrote of the bankruptcy of Allied policy in the face of the Russian Revolution, a bankruptcy based on "the inability to believe that anything other than war in Europe could be of real importance."



Gert Bastian, member of parliament for the Greens party, being carried away by police from a blockade Sunday at the U.S. military base in Neu-Ulm, West Germany.

U.S. Nuclear Missiles Protested in Europe

Compiled by Our Staff From Newspapers

Bonn — Demonstrators formed a human chain around an army barracks in Bavaria Sunday, and West Berlin police detained 140 people trying to block entry to a radar station in the third day of anti-nuclear protests in West Germany.

Organizers of a four-day Easter demonstration program said 5,000 people joined hands and encircled the U.S. Army's Willy Brandt base in Neu-Ulm. The protest was much like the one in England in December when women surrounded the Greenham Common U.S. Air Base.

About 200 police officers, armed with pistols and nightsticks, made repeated attempts to clear the entrance but protesters kept regrouping.

"We are not against Americans stationed in West Germany," emphasized former General Gert Bastian, 60, a member of parliament for the anti-nuclear Greens party. "We just think they are being used by the system."

A demonstration in West Berlin failed, however, when police detained 140 people who tried to block the access road to a U.S. radar site, which is believed to house equipment for monitoring military activities in East Germany.

A police spokesman said a magistrate would determine what action should be taken against the protesters for violating a ban on demonstrations near military installations in the city.

Protesters planned to blockade 10 military bases in West Germany during the four-day holiday, which ends Monday. West German authorities reported a total of 135 arrests in two days.

Sunday's main centers for demonstrations, apart from Neu-Ulm, were in the Rhine and Ruhr areas and in Nuremberg, where police said 10,000 people attended an anti-nuclear gathering.

More than 90 demonstrations, including blockades of U.S. bases, were planned for the four-day weekend in West Germany and 500,000 people were expected to take part, according to peace government organizers. The demonstrations are in protest against deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe beginning later this year.

Elsewhere in Europe Sunday, about 10,000 gathered in heavy rain to St. Peter's Square in the

Vatican to protest the nuclear arms race, and 1,000 Scottish protesters carried a flower-filled coffin around the Faslane nuclear submarine base near Glasgow.

In the Netherlands, about 5,000 people were expected at a torchlight vigil outside the Almelo uranium-enrichment plant, where violent anti-nuclear protests occurred last year and in 1981.

In Scotland, marchers protested the basing of Trident nuclear submarines at the Faslane submarine base on the River Clyde, 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of Glasgow. More than 2,000 protesters carrying daffodils besieged the British Navy's top security base.

While scores of civilian and navy police officers with dogs patrolled the base's perimeter, the protesters decorated the wire fence around the base with the wreaths fashioned in the circular peace symbol from the yellow flowers and reeds.

The protesters also staged a mock funeral at their "peace camp," a dozen trailers parked outside the base. They marched to the main gates where they left a symbolic coffin filled with flowers. No trouble was reported.

Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament says that more than 125,000 people have participated in Easter weekend demonstrations, including Friday's 14-mile (22.5-kilometer) human chain in England and Saturday's mass "die-in" in Glasgow. Four thousand protesters converged in Glasgow's main square Sunday and collapsed in deepest despair to the wall of sirens and teargas, simulating the effects of an atomic war.

In West Germany on Saturday, organizers said about 75,000 protesters joined demonstrations, blocking seven U.S. military bases and staging "die-ins." They said the protests, including those in Bonn, Duisburg and Frankfurt, were "peaceful and peaceful."

In Cologne, Sicily, 200 people held a prayer vigil Saturday at the gates of Magliocco Airport, where the Italian government has agreed to let NATO install 112 cruise missiles.

Several hundred Dutch anti-nuclear protesters gathered outside the De Peerd air base and converged in the cities of Amsterdam, Kampen, Rotterdam and smaller towns Sunday. They held vigils, paraded on bicycles, chained trees and lit bonfires. No violence was reported.



Pope John Paul II greets the families of diplomats attending Mass at St. Peter's Square.

Pope, in Easter Message, Prays For Victims of Terror and War

By Don Schanche

Los Angeles Times Service

VATICAN CITY — Celebrating Mass at St. Peter's Square on an unseasonably cold and rainy Easter Sunday, Pope John Paul II prayed for victims of terror, violence, hunger and war.

The Vatican estimated that more than a quarter of a million people, most of them under umbrellas and bundled in winter clothes, crowded the huge square for the two-hour Mass and the pope's "Urbi et Orbi" blessing and message, delivered on Christmas and Easter to the city of Rome and the world.

The pontiff read "Happy Easter" or its equivalent in 42 languages, including Bulgarian and Chinese, then unexpectedly said "Happy Passover" in Hebrew. It was the first time in the history of Vatican journalists that he had especially greeted the Jews on Easter.

Speaking from a balcony in St. Peter's Basilica, the pope asked fellow Poles in his native tongue to "dry your tears," but made no further references to suffering under

martial law in Poland, which he will visit in June.

With only one reference to a specific country — Colombia, where up to 500 died in an earthquake Thursday in the ancient city of Popayan — the pope prayed for the world's miserable and ill-treated.

"We are with you who suffer from misery and hunger. We are with you, the millions of refugees, ejected from your homes, exiles from your native lands. We are with you, all the victims of terror, locked up in prisons or concentration camps, consumed by ill-treatment or by torture."

"We are with you who have been kidnapped. We are with you who live in the nightmare of daily threats of violence or civil war. We are with you, young people who are discouraged at not finding work, a home or the social dignity to which you aspire."

■ **Easter in Jerusalem**

About 300 Christians, far fewer than in recent years, attended Mass at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre on Easter, and Old Jerusalem's

streets were almost empty in the midst of Arab-Israeli tensions. The Associated Press reported from Jerusalem.

Moslem high school students held a vigil on the Temple Mount to commemorate an attack last year at the Dome of the Rock, one of Islam's holiest sites. Two Arabs were killed and nine were wounded in last year's Easter Sunday shooting by Alan Harry Goodman, a Jewish immigrant from the United States.

Police sealed off the area to all but Moslems wishing to pray at the mount's two shrines, and a group of militant Zionists led by Rabbi Meir Kahane was not allowed to enter the area.

A group of 20 Arab children greeted those entering the Old City, chanting such slogans as "P.O. yes, Israel no." A police spokesman said Arab youths threw stones on the Via Dolorosa, which is said to be the path Christ walked to his crucifixion, and a Palestinian flag was hoisted in another of the Old City's streets.

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'Tit for Tat' Bureau: U.S. Retaliates for Diplomatic Slight

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON — With little advance publicity, the State Department has started something one official called "Operation Tit for Tat."

Beginning last Friday, all Soviet Embassy personnel will have to make their travel arrangements for hotels, trains and airplanes through a newly established bureau on the department's second floor, the Office of Foreign Missions. And the speed with which airline tickets are provided will probably depend less on the flying weather than on the climate of U.S.-Soviet relations, officials said.

Through the years, the State Department has had many tasks, but probably few so unusual as that authorized by the Foreign Missions Act of 1982. As a result of that act, the department is supposed to take steps to make life just as hard for foreign diplomats in Washington as it is for U.S. diplomats in their countries.

And, given the Reagan administration's feelings about the Soviet Union, the first diplomats to suffer this "reciprocity" will come from the Soviet mission.

The State Department originally thought of assigning one of its own

to direct the operation. But, in the end, the White House decided that the new office required someone more than the usual diplomatic type, someone who was not afraid of being unpleasant if need be.

It assigned James E. Nolan, a former senior intelligence official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as director of the office.

Mr. Nolan in an interview made it clear that he took the act seriously. If U.S. diplomats are discriminated against overseas, he said firmly, his office will try to make sure that diplomats from offending countries are reminded that the United States can reciprocate.

In the Soviet Union, all resident diplomats have to deal with an ubiquitous agency known as Upravleniye po Obsluzhivaniyu Diplomatskogo Korpusa, or the Administration for Servicing the Diplomatic Corps.

It is known everywhere in Moscow by the initials "UPDK." That agency not only makes travel arrangements but leases apartments to foreigners, provides plumbers, telephone repairs, maids, translators, piano teachers and even gives driving lessons.

It is also assumed by Westerners that while UPDK is officially a part of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, it is in reality an adjunct of the Soviet secret police, the KGB, and is used to keep track of what foreigners are doing.

At the State Department, Mr. Nolan's office is already facetiously being called "UPDK-West."

Besides telling the Soviet Embassy of the new travel requirement —

ed States has found it difficult to buy property for embassies or residences and has been forced to lease at considerable expense.

The embassies of those countries, on the other hand, have been able to buy properties freely on the open market here. Now, Mr. Nolan said, it is hoped that the affected countries will be more sensitive to U.S. needs.

The decision to set up the re-

The State Department is supposed to take steps to make life just as hard for foreign diplomats in Washington as it is for U.S. diplomats in their countries.

same rules hold for the Soviet consulate in San Francisco, but the Russians at the United Nations are exempt for the time being — the new bureau has sent a circular note to all foreign missions informing them that the new law requires them to tell the State Department whenever they want to buy, sell or rent property in the United States. The department then has 60 days to approve or disapprove.

This note was sent around because in several countries the Unit-

requirement that Soviet personnel use the State Department to make travel arrangements was taken, he said, for both national security reasons and to put pressure on the Russians to be more forthcoming in Moscow.

At present, diplomats in Moscow and Washington have to get permission to travel outside the respective capitals. But in Moscow, U.S. diplomats have found that even after approval was granted by the Foreign Ministry, UPDK re-

ported that it was unable to get plane tickets, or that hotels were booked in the city to which the diplomat wanted to travel.

Mr. Nolan said the State Department has subcontracted the travel agency aspects of the job to a company in McLean, Virginia, that will make the requisite reservations when told to do so by his office. He said that if UPDK tells Americans that there are no tickets available for travel somewhere, his office might have to report the same sad news to the Soviet Embassy here.

By issuing the tickets, the State Department and the FBI, which is charged with surveillance of Soviet bloc diplomats, have a much more detailed idea of the Soviet diplomat's itinerary than in the past, when, after permission to travel was granted, the embassy could book a flight on any plane it wanted on the given day.

In the Soviet Union, American diplomats have assumed that when the Soviet agency books them into a hotel, they are placed in a room with built-in eavesdropping devices. The new system also would allow the State Department the possibility of control over what hotels the Russians can stay in, but no one is saying whether the rooms will be bugged.

Old Moscow hands have mixed feelings about UPDK. On the one hand, it often did serve as a harassment, or charged sky-high fees for painting apartments.

"Why are you complaining?" an American diplomat was once told by UPDK after he protested the fee charged for some repair work. "Do you know what our people have to pay in Washington?"

However, the agency was able to provide services that ordinary Russians could not secure, or could secure only with difficulty, such as bartending, printing of calling cards and appliance repairs.

So far, Mr. Nolan said, there are no plans for the State Department to provide the Soviet Embassy with English teachers, plumbers or telephone repairmen.

And there are no plans yet to extend the "service" to Soviet journalists in this country or to diplomats from other Communist countries. By all accounts, the red tape in Beijing is even worse than that in Moscow.

"The Soviets are the first for whom this service is being provided," a State Department official said. "Other countries may be included in the near future. The principle of reciprocity is governing which countries will be using the travel service."

WORLD BRIEFS

1,200 Sikhs Detained in Punjab

NEW DELHI (UPI) — Police rounded up at least 600 militant Sikhs on Sunday, bringing to more than 1,200 the number arrested over the weekend to prevent their threatened sit-in on the roads of the state of Punjab, officials said.

Despite the crackdown, which began Saturday and included the arrest of 15 legislators, Sikh leaders vowed to "squat on the roads" to bring traffic to a halt all over Punjab on Monday to press their demands for political and economic autonomy in the state.

The leaders contended Saturday that they had organized more than 50,000 protesters to "do or die" in the name of the militant Akali Dal Party, which is reported to have the support of half of India's 12 million Sikhs. Those arrested were not charged and were expected to be released once the protest threat had passed.

Lebanese Trade Fire Near Beirut

BEIRUT (UPI) — Lebanese Druze and Christian militiamen clashed in the eastern mountains Sunday, breaching an Israeli-arranged peace truce negotiated almost two months ago.

The fighting began at dusk between Druze and Christians based about eight miles (13 kilometers) southeast of the capital. Artillery fire was at a greater level than at any time since the Israeli Army, which controls the area, negotiated a peace agreement between the two sides that took effect Feb. 7.

Druze gunmen ambushed cars of Christian villagers in the Chuf district in the afternoon, killing one man, wounding three and kidnapping three others, a security source said.

More Schoolgirls Ill on West Bank

JERUSALEM (NYT) — Three hundred more Arab schoolgirls fell ill in two towns on the Israeli-occupied West Bank Sunday, leading to demonstrations, stone-throwing and shootings.

The mass sickness, with symptoms of dizziness, fainting, nausea, headache and stomach pains, was the fourth outbreak in two weeks. A total of 700 to 800 West Bank residents, almost all of them teen-age girls, have been affected, as well as a few Israeli women soldiers.

The unexplained illness has heightened tensions on the West Bank, spread fear among the residents and led to extreme rhetoric on both sides. On Sunday, the army announced that in Nahal soldiers were wounded by a hand grenade outside a hospital in Nablus.

Policemen Killed in Kosovo Attack

BELGRADE (Reuters) — Two Yugoslav policemen were killed Saturday, apparently by an ethnic Albanian, in the southern province of Kosovo, officials here said.

They said the policemen, also ethnic Albanians, had been killed while machine gun that belonged to one of them during a patrol in a village near the town of Orshovac. A man was being sought for questioning in connection with the killings, for which there was no obvious motive, the officials added.

Kosovo, Yugoslavia's poorest region, is populated mainly by ethnic Albanians. It was the scene of nationalist riots two years ago in which at least nine persons were killed and more than 600 ethnic Albanians subsequently jailed.

Colombia Rescue Work Continues

POPAYAN, Colombia (Reuters) — Rescue workers recovered 250 bodies and continued digging Sunday among the ruins of this earthquake-devastated city, where up to 500 people are feared to have died.

Meanwhile, a string of small tremors shook Costa Rica, after a major quake Saturday night that measured 7.1 on the Richter scale. No deaths were reported there.

Engineers surveying the damage in Popayan, hit Thursday by a quake measuring 7 on the 12-degree Mercalli scale of earthquake intensity, said more than half the city's 9,000 Spanish-style buildings would have to be torn down as a precaution.

Admiral Vows to Regain Falklands

BUENOS AIRES (UPI) — Admiral Ruben Franco, the Argentine Navy commander, pledged Saturday, the anniversary of the Argentine invasion of the Falklands, to raise the country's flag "once and for all" in the disputed islands.

"However long it takes, the moment will come when an Argentine hand will raise our flag for once and for all in the exact place where our men made history," he said in a speech read at navy facilities. The government has declared Monday a holiday to commemorate the landing in the Falklands, which Argentina calls the Malvinas. Argentine forces surrendered to British troops on June 14.

The Argentine Army marked Saturday's anniversary with a statement affirming the government's intention to "continue fighting in international organizations for the recovery of the archipelago."

Man Killed in French Ferry Fire

PENZANCE, England (Reuters) — A fire broke out Saturday on a French ferry with 700 people aboard, killing a French teacher and injuring 26 passengers, police said.

The blaze swept through 60 sleeping berths aboard the ferry Armorique as it headed from Roscoff in Brittany to Cork, Ireland, according to the owners, Brittany Ferries. Helicopters removed six persons with burns, smoke inhalation or shock, and flew them to a hospital in Penzance. One passenger was described as seriously injured.

Police said the other 20 injured were taken ashore by lifeboat after the ferry dropped anchor in Mount's Bay, off Penzance. The Armorique later continued its voyage.

Priest Joins Barbie's Legal Team

LYONS (AP) — The only attorney in France who also is a Roman Catholic priest is helping prepare the defense of Klaus Barbie for his trial on charges of crimes against humanity, Barbie's court-appointed lawyer said.

Alain de la Servette said Saturday he had asked the Rev. Robert Boyé, a Jesuit priest, to assist him on the case "because I know he is passionately interested in this period of our history." Barbie, 69, faces trial in connection with his activities while serving as the Gestapo chief in Lyons during the Nazi occupation of France.

Father Boyé, 59, runs a center for Catholic youths in Lyons and has been a lawyer since 1974.

Gandhi Urges Closer Chinese Ties

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has called for 40 years of friendship between India and China, saying there is "tremendous scope" for cooperation between the world's two most populous nations.

Mrs. Gandhi told a visiting 11-member Chinese delegation Saturday that the two countries should step up cultural and commercial exchanges in order to establish closer relations, officials said.

She said Chinese-Indian friendship would help improve the living standards of the two peoples and also contribute to peace "at a time when the world was facing serious dangers." The two nations fought a brief border war in 1962, and concluded their third round of border and normalization talks last February without settling their major differences.

New Party Holds Meeting in India

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Maneka Gandhi, the daughter-in-law of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, opened the first convention of her new opposition party Sunday and called on India's youth to join the fight against corruption and unemployment.

Speaking at the first national convention of the Rashtriya Sanjay Manch (National Sanjay Organization) in New Delhi, she said the government had become divorced from the people and tainted with corruption. Lashing out at Mrs. Gandhi's government, she said, "The nation is under siege, and the attackers are corruption and unemployment."

Maneka Gandhi, 26, the widow of Mrs. Gandhi's son Sanjay, who died in a plane crash in 1980, announced the formation of the party last month and predicted there would be general elections within the next nine months. She says the party has 800,000 members.

For the Record

BEIJING (AP) — A Shanghai court has ordered prison terms of up to 14 years for 22 persons accused in plots aimed at seizing power for the radical "Gang of Four." Shanghai newspapers reported Saturday. It was the largest series of trials reported for followers of the four, who included Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, and were sentenced to prison in 1981.

LONDON (AP) — Nusrat Bhutto, the widow of former President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan, is in Britain on a private visit, the Home Office said Sunday. A spokesman declined to say how long Mrs. Bhutto had been in Britain, but said that she may stay for as long as six months. Her husband was executed by the government of General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq in 1979.

Churchman U.S. May Accuse Soviet of Violating Treaties

In Russia Assails U.S.

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON — An interagency task force is close to sending President Ronald Reagan a report that finds the Soviet Union guilty of violating the 1979 strategic arms limitation treaty with recent missile tests, White House officials say.

Should the president and the National Security Council endorse the findings, the interagency group has prepared several U.S. responses, officials said Friday. These were said to include private diplomatic protests to the Soviet Union, public presentation by the president of the allegations and evidence, or even a declaration that the Reagan administration no longer feels bound to observe the treaty.

Some officials said Mr. Reagan may make a speech or issue a statement on purported Soviet treaty violations, making a missile test Feb. 8 the centerpiece. But they said he would deal as well with U.S. suspicions that Moscow has also violated treaties imposing limits on underground nuclear testing and possibly even the anti-ballistic missile treaty of 1972.

The president's ultimate action, the officials said, would depend on the final outcome of two months of technical analysis of intelligence

data on the Feb. 8 Soviet missile test and policy deliberations at the National Security Council.

Officials said there was already a virtual consensus among Defense Department, Central Intelligence Agency, State Department and White House officials that a violation had occurred. Other officials said a final report and policy recommendations were due to go soon to the National Security Council.

In the past the United States has questioned Moscow through diplomatic channels about some of its missile tests and deployments but never formally accused the Soviet Union of violating a strategic arms treaty. However, the Reagan administration has accused the Soviet Union at the United Nations of violating international bans against the use of chemical warfare in Afghanistan, Laos and Cambodia.

An official declaration that the United States no longer felt bound by the 1979 strategic arms treaty — signed by President Jimmy Carter and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, but never approved by the U.S. Senate — would have an impact on arms talks in Geneva and the arms race in general, officials said.

The United States has gone through diplomatic channels to ask questions of Moscow about its compliance in the Feb. 8 missile test and other instances where Washington has suspected the Soviet Union of possible violations of several arms agreements. Officials said the Soviet Union had always answered that it was complying with all the arms treaties.

The 1979 treaty permits each side to test and deploy one new intercontinental ballistic missile. In November, U.S. officials say, Moscow tested a new missile and told the United States this was the one

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Russian Asserts U.S. Would Attack First

Reuters

WASHINGTON — A Soviet expert on North American affairs told U.S. television viewers Sunday that the Soviet Union was convinced the United States would be the first of the superpowers to use nuclear weapons.

Georgi Arbatov, director of the Soviet Institute of the United States and Canada, was interviewed by satellite from Moscow. "The United States was the first to use nuclear weapons, and we understood this as not the last shots of the Second World War but the first shots of what was to come," Mr. Arbatov said.

permitted by the treaty. But U.S. officials contend that on Feb. 8 another new kind of missile was tested.

Initially, some officials suggested this might be a permissible modification of an earlier missile rather than a second new missile. The president ordered a "very intensive technical assessment" of intelligence information on the test.

Officials said this effort had been hindered by the heavy coding of Soviet telemetry or electronic data from the missile tests, data monitored by U.S. intelligence and checked to verify Soviet compliance with the arms treaty. The treaty forbids encryption that "impedes" such verification.

The president said last Tuesday that the administration had proposed negotiating stronger verification procedures for the Threshold Test Ban Treaty of 1974 and the Peaceful Nuclear Exchange Treaty of 1976, but he said Moscow had rejected this approach.

U.S. Offer Is Still Alive

(Continued from Page 1)

missiles; that it does not cover aircraft capable of reaching the Soviet Union with atomic bombs from European and Asian bases and aircraft carriers, and that it includes an unreasonable demand that the Soviet Union dismantle its missiles in Asia as well as in Europe.

In rebutting these claims, U.S. officials point out that in 1979, when the Soviet Union had more than 400 warheads deployed on SS-20 missiles, Leonid I. Brezhnev claimed that a balance existed.

Today there are more than 1,050 warheads deployed on more than 350 SS-20 missiles, and the Soviet Union is said to add roughly one new missile each week. The West still has no such weapons, yet the Kremlin continues to claim that a balance exists, the officials said.

Washington claims that the missiles, which can hit targets in 15 minutes, should be the focus of the initial phase of negotiations and that to include aircraft now would divert attention from the more urgent problem of missiles.

But even if aircraft were counted, the official NATO analysis shows 2,500 Soviet and Warsaw Pact aircraft capable of hitting Western Europe with atomic bombs against 450 U.S. and allied attack planes.

Officials reiterated that the 144 submarine-based British and French missiles and the 18 French land-based missiles are sovereign forces not controlled by NATO and are meant as a last-ditch deterrent against atomic attacks on those countries.

They cannot deter attacks on other allied countries, which is why U.S. missiles must be deployed to link the overall security of Europe to the U.S. nuclear deterrent.

The officials also said that the Soviet Union has 950 other longer-range, strategic submarine-based missiles, a force larger than the 550 U.S. strategic missiles on submarines plus the French and British forces.

The Reagan administration also maintains that because the SS-20s are mobile, any agreement must also include limits on deployments in the Asian portions of the Soviet Union. About 108 of the 351 SS-20s are in the eastern Soviet Union, capable of reaching China, Japan and South Korea.

U.S. officials say U.S. tactical fighter-bombers based in Japan and Korea are no comparison to the quick-striking SS-20s in terms of a threat.

Missile Offer Is Rejected

(Continued from Page 1)

fense purposes, to have something to match those weapons," Mr. Gromyko said. "It does have this right."

He dismissed Mr. Reagan's demand that Soviet medium-range missiles in Asia be included in the Geneva negotiations, by saying, "This demand alone makes agreement impossible."

Mr. Gromyko said that the Soviet Union would be prepared to withdraw some of the missiles from the European theater to Asia and "install them on sites from which they could not reach Western Europe," adding: "This is our business and our right."

What Mr. Reagan is now asking, he said, is that "these missiles should be eliminated." Mr. Gromyko added that "if this demand alone is taken, it already precludes agreement."

Speaking about Moscow's other objections to the Reagan proposal, he said that the British and French nuclear missiles were an integral part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and that "it is impossible to close our eyes to them."

Mr. Gromyko also spoke about "hundreds" of land-based or carrier-based U.S. strategic aircraft in the waters "around Europe." He said these included at least six aircraft carriers with about 40 planes each.

Mr. Gromyko said that "in short," Mr. Reagan's proposal "is not serious."

"It is not designed to open opportunities for an agreement with the Soviet Union," he said. "This is why we call on Washington to adopt a more objective approach to this question, to renounce lip-service, to take into account all factors, including the security interests of the Soviet Union."

Mr. Reagan's plan, he said, would give NATO a 2.5-to-1 superiority in the number of warheads over the Warsaw Pact.

He said Moscow has shown flexibility and generosity in the negotiations by not insisting on compensation for geographical factors that give the United States "an intrinsic advantage."

But Soviet policy on "both strategic and medium-range weapons," he said, "is to preserve at all costs the parity, or if you will, the principle of equality and equal security that has existed for many years."

"The U.S. policy of breaking and destroying this principle," he said.

Bases in France May Be Opened To Vacationers

Reuters

PARIS — French residents frustrated by currency rules restricting foreign travel may be offered a chance to spend a vacation inside a military base.

Roland Carrez, the minister of tourism, said in an interview with the weekly Journal du Dimanche that the government was considering using military areas, state forests and vacant school buildings to help accommodate an expected crush of vacationers.

France will also set up a telephone service for information on available hotel and camping facilities, Mr. Carrez said.

Since last month, when the government imposed the limits on how much money French vacationers could take out of the country, resort owners have been looking forward to a boom year.

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Anti-Sandinist Forces Appear Well Trained, Well Armed, Hopeful

By Christopher Dickey
Washington Post Service

LOS CEDRALES, Nicaragua — Long lines of soldiers appeared suddenly on the steep mountain ridges leading to this valley deep in the Segovia province. Rising from the cover of all-night ambush positions, the men — more than 400 of them — were part of elite rebel units fighting the leftist Sandinist government of Nicaragua.

For the most part small landowners and local country people, the troops are commanded by high professional soldiers from the old National Guard of President Anastasio Somoza, who was overthrown by the Sandinists in 1979. In late March, for the first time, the counterrevolutionaries brought two U.S. reporters here in the midst of heavy fighting.

For six days and more than 90 miles (145 kilometers) through the broken mountains, pastures and tropical forests of Nueva Segovia, we moved with units of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the largest and richest of Nicaragua's counterrevolutionary groups. The conditions set for the visit were that we would not reveal the exact way that we entered Nicaragua or the location of any major base camps.

The guerrilla units, under the field command of a former National Guard first sergeant they call Suicida, appeared to be as well trained and well armed as virtually any regular infantry in Central America. The antennas of U.S. field radios waved above many shoulders. Others bore U.S. grade lurchers and U.S. 30-caliber machine guns. Some wore U.S. boots, pants and belts. They had lost sophisticated U.S. light anti-tank weapons, bazookas that are fired once and then discarded.

One squad commander said he had graduated less than a month ago from a 65-day course in leadership and tactics taught by six Argentine colonels in a special school outside Tegucigalpa, the Honduran capital. Many other soldiers said they had been trained initially in Honduran border camps, where units of about 200 men each were prepared for combat.

None said where his Belgian-made FAL automatic rifle came from, but such guns were standard issue to the Honduran Army before the United States began re-equipping it with M-16 rifles in the last two years.

Allegations of American, Argentine and Honduran backing for the rebellion against Nicaragua's Sandinist government have long been the subject of news reports and angry diplomatic exchanges. U.S. officials have said little, beyond acknowledging that they wish to harass the Sandinists.

For soldiers in the field, however, such backing is a given — and considered by them to be their most important advantage in the struggle against the Nicaraguan government.

Already seasoned by months of combat, they had fought "eight hours the day" for the main force. They would fight until after dark the next day as well, with the firepower of three companies brought to bear against Nicaraguan Army units seeking out positions nearby.

Having turned these mountains into what they call "enemy territory" for the Sandinists, counterrevolutionary commanders said they hoped within a matter of weeks to take and hold a major town in the region, probably the dusty little town of Jinotega, a few miles south of the Honduran border.

This would open the way for reorganization and resupply by land and air. The guerrillas' fierce optimism is shared by some of the Hondurans who have helped the anti-Sandinists, despite the possibility that such a move might provoke open hostilities between Nicaragua and the U.S.-backed Honduran Army.

"We are ready for that," one Honduran officer said in Tegucigalpa after a meeting with other commanders. "I don't think there's any secret in this anymore."

There is concern, however, that Washington might try to pull back from its support if the situation gets too explosive.

"The United States is helping us in a way we don't want," complained one counterrevolutionary leader outside Nicaragua. "They are saying no, no, no to everything. Our men want to do spectacular things. You have the momentum, and they stop you. It's like an invisible hand holding strings."

As Suicida put it, "We're not going to stop the transport of arms and supplies to the Salvadoran guerrillas or the Guatemalan guerrillas until we cut the head off the Sandinists."

"I'm breaking new ground every day," said Suicida, 32, whose real name is Pedro Pablo Ortiz Centeno. "They won't get me out of here now."

He asserts that he has almost 2,000 men under his command in Nueva Segovia. In neighboring Matagalpa and Jinotega provinces and down into Matagalpa and Boaco, the counterrevolutionaries claim thousands more armed men. In the forests and jungles of the isolated Atlantic Coast, meanwhile, an allied force of Miskito and other Indians is said to be at least equally as large and well armed.

While the Sandinists have been trying to transform their guerrilla force of four years ago into one of the biggest regular armies in Central America, members of the Na-

cional Guard that they defeated have made a much more successful and rapid transition to the role of guerrillas.

In official propaganda, the Sandinists call the Democratic Force troops "peasants' guardsmen," or "bessas," or "Somocistas," referring to the repression of the final days of President Somoza, when the National Guard bombed civilian populations and summarily executed men and boys in the streets of Managua.

The counterrevolutionaries led by Suicida appeared to count on considerable support among the civilians left in the increasingly deserted war zone. Local residents, some of whom are related to rebel soldiers, sold provisions to the troops with whom we traveled, sheltered them and often provided them with information about Sandinist movements.

It appears likely that the Sandinists, faced with forces like those in Nueva Segovia, will find their fight to consolidate power to be longer and perhaps just as bloody as the revolution itself.

House Democrats signaled the start of the political season when they used their 102-vote majority to adopt a budget resolution that was openly designed to serve as a statement of party principles.

At one point high in the Nueva Segovia hills, for example, three U.S. reporters pressed their escort to head for a spot where, according to military reports, an armed clash was under way. The young lieutenant, cradling his rifle, pleaded concern for the reporters' safety.

Pressed harder, he said he also felt it was not worth his life or those of his men to try to satisfy the journalists' curiosity about what was going on down the road.

Some Republicans, who avoided proposing their own budget, believe Democrats went too far and left themselves vulnerable to the charge that they were resurrecting the days of big government and higher taxes.

But many Republicans who face re-election next year, including 19 incumbent senators, are eager to counteract the Democratic charge that Mr. Reagan and his allies are unfair to average working people. And they seem to have little stom-

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Sandinist troops, one carrying watermelons, patrol in Quilali, a town in northern Nicaragua near the scene of recent clashes with guerrillas who have infiltrated from Honduras.

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Congress Returns to Tough Issues, But Will Bipartisanship Continue?

By Steven V. Roberts
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Congress returns to work Tuesday to confront a series of tough decisions on domestic and foreign issues that it managed to avoid before the Easter recess.

After postponing action for weeks, the Senate Budget Committee will finally take up the federal budget for the fiscal year 1984, and the Republicans who dominate the committee will have to detail their differences with President Ronald Reagan's spending blueprint on such key issues as military spending and additional taxes.

In addition, both chambers will have to grapple with the short-term suffering of more than 11 million unemployed workers and the long-term crisis of industries and regions that show few signs of economic revival. Congressional leaders acknowledge that the \$4.6-billion measure adopted last month to create jobs will have only a minimal effect on the unemployment problem.

In the foreign policy area, the full Senate will be facing the disputed issue of Kenneth L. Adelman, Mr. Reagan's choice to head the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. And the House is scheduled to renew consideration of a resolution calling for a freeze on nuclear weapons.

The underlying question is whether the legislators will continue to follow the bipartisan spirit of cooperation that marked their successful deliberations on the jobs bill and the overhaul of the Social Security System in the early months of 1983.

In both those cases there was a wide consensus on the wisdom and urgency of the legislation, and the White House went along with the compromises after sensing the mood of Capitol Hill. But as the next election inevitably begins to affect the judgments of both Congress and the White House, the possibility for partisan clashes will rise steeply.

House Democrats signaled the start of the political season when they used their 102-vote majority to adopt a budget resolution that was openly designed to serve as a statement of party principles.

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ach for further assaults on the domestic programs that Mr. Reagan wants to decimate.

Both sides know they are entering a bargaining process and are staking out their initial positions. In the end, since the Democrats control the House and the Republicans control the Senate, they will have to compromise their differences on the budget in conference.

While the budget sets overall spending targets, individual legislation is needed to authorize and appropriate specific funds. Some of the earliest battles could come over additional proposals to deal with unemployed workers and inefficient industries.

The House-passed budget plan leaves room for \$17 billion worth of new programs, but Democratic leaders privately admit the figure will shrink substantially by the end of the budget process. They also wonder whether they can pass legislation that will add significantly to the already huge deficit.

Congress generally has little say over foreign policy matters, but it gets a chance to exert influence when an administration wants either more money or a new appointment. As a result, the fight over Mr. Adelman's nomination has given critics of Mr. Reagan's arms control policy a chance to express their concern.

Judge Rejects Secrecy On Kennedy Evidence

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A federal court judge has rejected an effort by the CIA to keep secret thousands of documents concerning the House Assassinations Committee's investigation of the murder of President John F. Kennedy.

Most of the records were CIA documents about the 1963 assassination that were compiled long before the House committee was created. But the CIA had argued that they were transformed into "congressional records" once the committee looked at them and that they were, as a result, beyond the reach of the Freedom of Information Act.

Judge Thomas A. Flannery of the U.S. District Court in Washington turned down the contention last month in a 21-page ruling that emphatically dismissed what he called "the highly attenuated" claim. Such records, the judge said, "cannot, under any reasoning, become congressional through the mere fact of congressional review."

The decision was handed down in a lawsuit brought by Mark Allen, a researcher, who won a similar victory against the FBI last fall from Judge June Green of the U.S. District Court. Judge Flannery's ruling applies to more than 200,000 pages of CIA records, although the agency has indicated it will continue to keep many of them secret under the Freedom of Information Act's "national security" exemption.

The FBI chose not to appeal Judge Green's decision, but the CIA is still reviewing Judge Flannery's order. Sometime after the committee released its final report in 1979, it was discovered that Representative Louis Stokes, Democrat of Ohio, who was chairman of the Assassinations Committee, and G. Robert Blakey, the committee's chief counsel, had made arrangements to lock

up for 50 years all the backup records that the committee did not publish. They took the position that they had released all the public needed to know. Mr. Allen denounced that as "preposterous" and filed suit.

Lawyers for the clerk of the House argued in a friend-of-the-court brief for continued secrecy, but the House was not a defendant in the case.

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Nicaragua Launches Effort to Enlist U.S. Media Support

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

MANAGUA — While Nicaraguan soldiers and guerrillas stalk one another in the mountains, another battle has been joined over newspaper and television reports depicting the attacks against the Sandinist government.

The government has begun a new effort to enlist support from the U.S. media, assigning someone to assist reporters who seek to reach remote areas and setting up a press center in the Managua International Hotel, where most visiting journalists stay.

The steps reflect a widespread view among Nicaraguan officials that the American press was an ally in 1979, in the struggle against the dictatorship of Anastasio Somoza.

and can again serve Sandinist interests in the current fight against what it sees as a U.S.-run campaign to unseat the revolutionary government.

At the same time, the effort also flows from concern within the Nicaraguan leadership that the press has become a willing vehicle for an attempt by the Reagan administration and the counterrevolutionary movement to depict the stepped-up clashes of recent months as a breakdown of popular instruction against the Sandinists.

"We want you to go wherever you want to go," the new press aide, Tourism Minister Harry Lewites, told reporters. "We have nothing to hide."

Defence Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra has given two news conferences in the last two weeks to explain the military situation and denounce U.S. support for the rebel forces.

Concerned Sandinist officials noted that recently, for the first time, U.S. news agencies were relaying false battle communiqués and reports of captured villages; information broadcast from Honduras by the rebels' Sept. 15 Radio. Also for the first time, the rebels have taken reporters on tours from Honduras to their redoubts inside Nicaragua.

The developments coincided with wide coverage of statements by the U.S. representative to the United Nations, Jesse J. Kirkpatrick, who sought to portray the fighting as an uprising by the Nicaraguan populace.

For some time, the press has played a key role on both sides of

py. Pressed to issue passes that would allow reporters to roam at will, Mr. Lewites insisted instead on providing military escorts and government vehicles. Inevitably, the reporters' priorities are not those of the escorts.

At one point high in the Nueva Segovia hills, for example, three U.S. reporters pressed their escort to head for a spot where, according to military reports, an armed clash was under way. The young lieutenant, cradling his rifle, pleaded concern for the reporters' safety.

Pressed harder, he said he also felt it was not worth his life or those of his men to try to satisfy the journalists' curiosity about what was going on down the road.

Some Republicans, who avoided proposing their own budget, believe Democrats went too far and left themselves vulnerable to the charge that they were resurrecting the days of big government and higher taxes.

But many Republicans who face re-election next year, including 19 incumbent senators, are eager to counteract the Democratic charge that Mr. Reagan and his allies are unfair to average working people. And they seem to have little stom-

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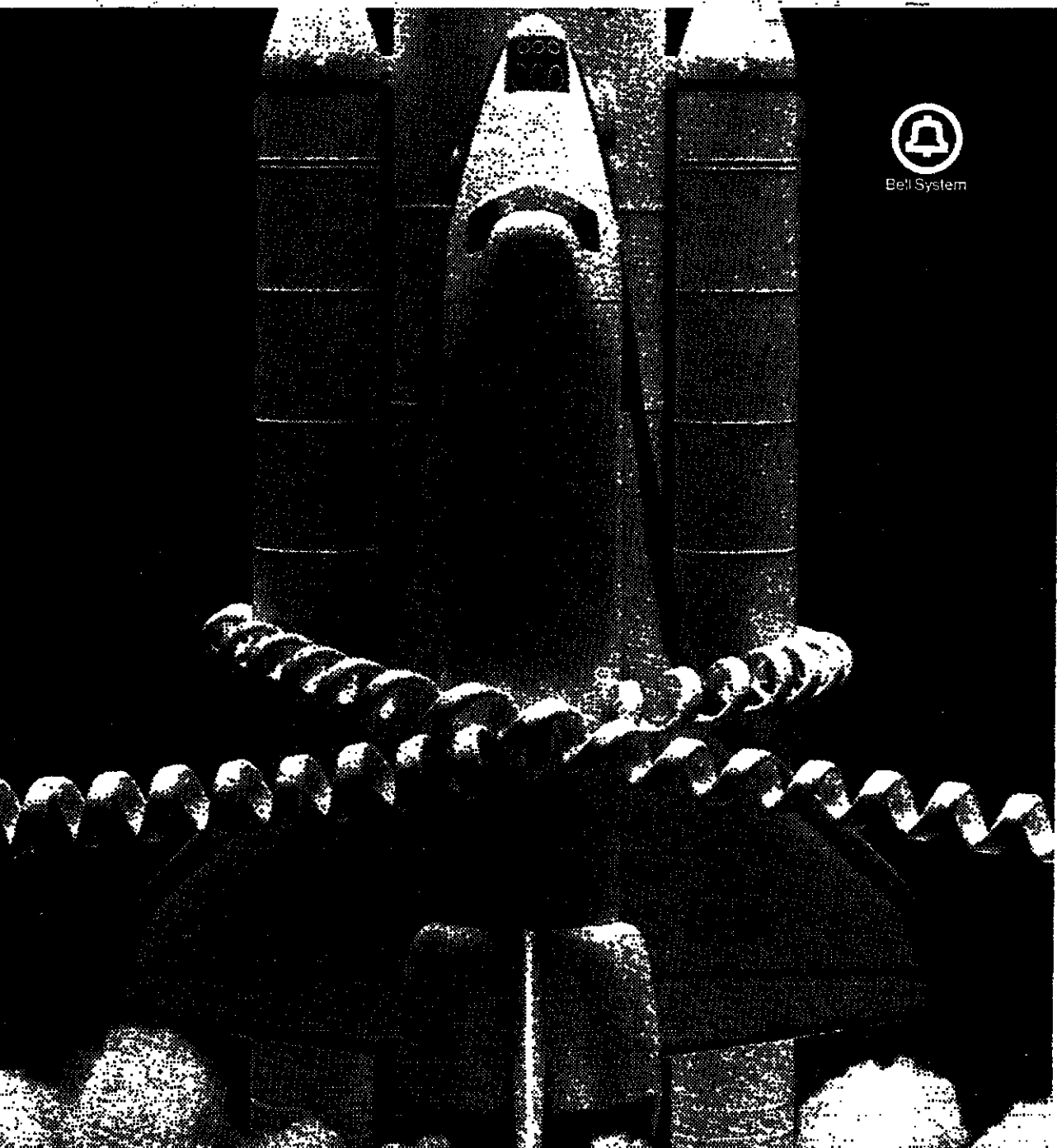
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Bell Brings The World Closer

All but Negotiators Optimistic on U.S.-Greek Base Talks

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

ATHENS — Greek government officials and opposition leaders alike are virtually talking for granted a swift and successful conclusion of the six-month-old talks on the future of U.S. military bases here. But the Greek negotiators involved are much more cautious. Diplomatic sources claiming to be close to the talks say that Greek and U.S. negotiators agree that hard bargaining lies ahead on a number of obstacles when the discussions resume here April 11.

The sources point to the previous round of talks — but never ratified — agreements on the bases, which are considered vital to the eastern flank of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. And they note the emotionally volatile nature of politics in the eastern Mediterranean region.

However, Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu last week voiced

optimism about arriving at agreement "within one or two months" on a "political framework" of an agreement.

This is a far cry from his days as opposition leader when his call to abrogate the 1953 agreement establishing the bases helped sweep his Panhellenic Socialist Movement to an outright parliamentary majority in the 1981 elections.

A more sanguine Greek approach was also indicated recently in a statement by a government spokesman that, for the first time, dwelled on progress in the talks.

In fact, the fourth round of talks, conducted by Yannis Kapsis, undersecretary of state for foreign affairs, and Reginald Bartholomew, special U.S. envoy, started out last month in a far less serene atmosphere.

Suspended for eight days at one point, the talks were surrounded by Greek-inspired suggestions of a deadlock and took place against a background of a leaked U.S. aide-

memoire critical of Greek government action surrounding the visit by Nikolai A. Tikhonov, the Soviet prime minister.

But when the talks resumed, the United States had offered to raise the amount of annual mutual assistance for Greece from \$280 million to \$500 million under a new agreement.

That gesture re-established the so-called 7-to-10 ratio which, over much of the past decade, has set a pattern whereby the amount of U.S. aid to Greece was about 70 percent of the assistance to Turkey, Greece's larger, more populous neighbor and rival.

It was what Greece had perceived as a pro-Turkish tilt by the United States during the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974 that set off demands in Athens under a conservative, and now Socialist, administration for a new agreement on the U.S. bases.

One deal was initiated in 1976, but never ratified by the Greek

government then in power, which believed a better arrangement could be found.

Indicative of the recently improved atmosphere was the assurance of a high-ranking Socialist official close to the prime minister who said the government was happily surprised to find an understanding administration in Washington.

In a country where anti-Americanism remains strong, such a commitment represented something of a departure. American support for the military junta that seized power here in 1967, and fell because of its inability to stop the invasion of Cyprus, has left deep-seated suspicion of U.S. motives.

Either by design or inattention the Reagan administration has proven thick-skinned and serene so far in the negotiations.

Following Mr. Tikhonov's visit in late February, an aide-memoire from Richard R. Burt, the assistant secretary of state for European af-

fairs, was leaked, apparently by leftist elements within the Greek administration.

It did not deal specifically with the bases. Rather it reproached the Greek government for approving a recent Warsaw Pact proposal for a nonaggression treaty and a nuclear-free zone, policy decisions described as "still another step" on Greece's "departure from Allied unanimity," according to the Greek version published by Esoterial Weekly here.

Earlier, the U.S. administration was known to have been angered by Mr. Papandreu's odd-man-out dissent within NATO on everything from how to deal with Poland to welcoming the European peace movement.

Only last week, Greece dissented on an otherwise unanimous NATO decision backing President Ronald Reagan's latest proposal for an interim agreement with the Soviet Union on European medium-range nuclear missiles.

Under Mr. Papandreu, Greece has styled what he calls a "multidimensional" foreign policy. By that, he has meant that Greece should no longer automatically aid Western, especially U.S., positions as previous governments have done since World War II.

This foreign policy has proved popular among many Greeks, who believe that for the first time in years the Western allies are finally paying attention to their country's needs, rather than just those of NATO and Washington.

Although the outstanding issues in the base negotiations have not been identified, Mr. Papandreu has said that any agreement must satisfy Greek demands for a timetable for their eventual shutdown. That deadline is believed to be no more than 10 years. Arrangements for sharing information and an acceptable level of aid to improve Greece's armed forces are also believed to be conditions.



Penny Franco will transfer to a new Brownie unit.

Brownie Is Kicked Out For Unpaid Cookie Bill

MOUNT CLEMENS, Michigan — Girl Scout officials have transferred an 8-year-old girl to a new Brownie unit after her first troop leader ousted her because a customer moved away without paying for five boxes of cookies.

Penny Franco of Clinton Township was at home Wednesday preparing for a Brownie meeting when the troop leader called and said she "wouldn't be welcome," said Michelle Franco, Penny's mother. "She told me not to bother bringing Penny to the meeting," Mrs. Franco said. "It was all over the cookies."

The customer had ordered five boxes of Girl Scout cookies but moved away before coming up with \$8.75 to pay for them.

On Thursday, Girl Scout officials apologized for the incident and placed Penny in another Brownie troop, Mrs. Franco said. The Brownies are the youngest Girl Scouts.

"It looks like the troop leader did a very dumb thing," said Jean Czopek, program director of the Girl Scouts' Oskate Council in Macomb County.

Mrs. Franco said the troop leader had demanded payment by the family, but the girl's father had been out of work for 14 months and had received his final unemployment check.

"We had already bought six boxes of cookies to help out," said Mrs. Franco. "We just didn't think we could afford to buy another five." Penny sold \$70 worth of cookies, including \$10 to her own family, and gave the money to the troop.

France Reportedly Vetoed Move By Japan to Develop NATO Ties

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan has tried to set up an informal consultation arrangement with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, but the move has been blocked by France, Japanese officials and foreign diplomats here report.

The attempt reportedly was made in January with U.S. support as a means of strengthening Japanese connections with the West on security matters. Officials pointed out that, while the United States was linked to Japan through the security treaty of 1960 and to its European allies through NATO, no ties on security matters existed between Japan and Western Europe.

In an attempt to bridge this gap, the sources said, Japan's foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, suggested during a trip to France, Britain and West Germany in January that an informal "consultation mechanism" be established between Tokyo and NATO.

French diplomats reported that their government had objected, saying the North Atlantic Treaty of 1949 restricted membership to Atlantic and Mediterranean nations, required unanimous agreement on any new member and provided for no observer or associate status with outside powers.

As a result, Japanese officials said, the government of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone decided to step up individual contacts with Britain, West Germany and France, the main NATO powers in Europe, as well as with the United States.

While Japan's pacifist constitution formally bars collective de-

fense pacts with any nation, including the United States, Western and Japanese officials point to several developments that have raised interest in Tokyo in obtaining some consultative access to NATO.

The officials said Japan saw its vital interests at stake in U.S. and Soviet proposals on limiting medium-range nuclear missiles, since the Russians have more than 100 in Asia. While NATO is not a direct party to the talks on the missiles that have been going on in Geneva, the officials noted that the alliance would be involved in the deployment of new U.S. missiles if the talks fail.

The officials also cited the establishment by NATO last fall of a new committee on East-West trade after a trip to Europe by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to discuss economic sanctions against Moscow.

A link to this committee was understood to be the means by which Japan hoped to obtain its consultation arrangement with NATO.

Yoshio Karita, a Foreign Minis-

Vietnamese Seize Camp In Cambodia

The Associated Press

BANGKOK — Vietnamese infantry troops seized a headquarters of guerrilla forces loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk in northern Cambodia on Sunday, scattering the camp's 30,000 inhabitants.

Many of them fled into Thailand's Surin province, opposite the camp.

International relief agency officials in Surin estimated that about 300 artillery shells fell into the sprawling encampment between 6 A.M. and 10 A.M. Sunday.

Relief officials in the Thai frontier town of Aranyaprathet said they were told by fleeing Cambodians that a large force of Vietnamese infantry had occupied the camp. They said casualties were high.

A spokesman for the United Nations Border Relief Operation said that 5,000 Cambodians had entered Thai territory by early evening and that many more were expected to follow from the camp at O-Samak, or Sihanoukville.

The spokesman said UN officials and officers of a Thai paramilitary task force would transfer the Cambodians on Monday to a site selected three months ago inside Thailand to receive fleeing guerrillas in case their camp was overrun.

A Red Cross field hospital in Thailand opposite O-Samak received 29 patients with wounds from small shells or hand grenades, a Red Cross official said.

The Vietnamese strike was the second major attack against Cambodian resistance bases in four days.

Arafat Sees No Merit In U.S. Peace Proposal

The Associated Press

AMMAN, Jordan — Yasser Arafat, after two days of meetings with King Hussein of Jordan, said Sunday there was nothing of merit in President Ronald Reagan's peace plan, which calls for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank.

Mr. Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, pledged to support a plan calling for an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. His aides said the PLO would never authorize King Hussein to negotiate with Israel on behalf of the PLO as Mr. Reagan had hoped.

Jordan had no comment on the talks.

Mr. Reagan's proposal, made in September, would have Palestinians govern themselves, in association with Jordan, in settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan River and in the Gaza Strip. The Reagan plan rules out an independent Palestinian state and has no role for the PLO in peace negotiations.

Asked whether he saw merit in Mr. Reagan's proposal, Mr. Arafat said: "I am sorry, I see nothing because still the Americans completely support... the Israeli aggression."

After his third private session with King Hussein, Mr. Arafat met reporters in a PLO office building. He implied that his talks with the king had covered possible modifications to the Arab plan adopted last fall in Fez, Morocco, to make it acceptable to the United States and Israel.

The Arab plan calls for an independent Palestinian state and stresses that the PLO should be the sole representative of the Palestinians.

The Israelis have rejected both Mr. Reagan's proposal and the Arab plan.

"I am still committed to what the Arabs have accepted in the Fez conference," Mr. Arafat said.

Asked whether King Hussein felt as he did about the Arab plan, Mr. Arafat said, "This point is still under discussion."

The two men met for about two hours Sunday.

Western diplomats say King Hussein, if he receives the PLO's endorsement, is ready to negotiate with Israel on behalf of the Palestinians on the Reagan initiative.

But Khalil al-Wazir, an Arafat deputy also known as Abu Jihad, ruled out any such endorsement.

"King Hussein wants it, but we don't find it satisfying," he said. "The Palestinians are not going to give a mandate to anyone. There was a long struggle for sole representation. We are not going to allow anyone to speak for us."

Israel has soundly rejected the idea of an independent Palestinian state and has declared it will never withdraw from East Jerusalem, which it captured from the Jordanians in the 1967 Middle East War. It has been settling the West Bank with Israelis.

Farouk Kaddoumi, the head of the PLO's political department, said the Reagan plan was "inadequate." He said that the PLO wants broad peace talks under the auspices of the United Nations.

Last week, Palestinian sources said the PLO and Jordanians were trying for a formula incorporating the Reagan and Arab plans.

In Beirut, Major Saad Haddad said Sunday that the United States had pressured Lebanon to refuse to accept his Israeli-backed militia as a security force in southern Lebanon as part of efforts to arrange withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestinian forces from Lebanon.

KLM Inaugurates Flights to Taiwan

TAIPEI — The Dutch national airline KLM inaugurated passenger service to Taiwan on Sunday.

Last month, China said it opposed the KLM flights, citing the sovereignty of its airspace.

China Airlines, Taiwan's carrier, is scheduled to begin service to Amsterdam on April 12. China Airlines and KLM are to fly one round trip a week.

Rebels Claim Victory In Raid In Kurdistan

LONDON — An Iranian opposition group, the Mujahidin, says that its forces and Kurdish guerrillas have destroyed the largest logistic center of the Revolutionary Guards in the western province of Kurdistan.

The Paris office of the Mujahidin told Reuters by telephone Saturday that the guerrillas had destroyed equipment and machinery in an attack near the Kurdish town of Banneh on March 24. Explosive materials, including 7,000 detonators, were captured by the guerrillas, the organization said.

Spelunker Dies In Italy

SALERNO, Italy — A 23-year-old cave explorer died Saturday after being trapped 260 feet (80 meters) inside a mountain grotto about 40 miles (64 kilometers) southeast of Salerno, police reported.

Cheysson Is Accused Of Slander by China

BEIJING — China has strongly criticized Claude Cheysson, France's minister of external relations, accusing him of slandering Beijing during a recent Southeast Asian tour.

People's Daily, the Communist Party newspaper, said in a commentary Saturday that Mr. Cheysson had said that Thailand faced threats from China in the past and had implied this was a reason to continue to mistrust Beijing.

It also criticized him for reported statements giving qualified support for a continued Vietnamese military role in Cambodia.

Mr. Cheysson was quoted as telling journalists in Hanoi on Monday that his government hoped for the eventual departure of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

But he was also quoted as saying that France did not want to see them pulled out if it meant that "the unprecedented horrors" committed by the former Khmer Rouge government of Pol Pot would be repeated.

China supports the efforts of the Khmer Rouge, within the coalition of anti-Vietnamese Cambodian resistance movements, to force Hanoi to withdraw its troops.

The commentary was published a month before President Francois Mitterrand is to visit China.

People's Daily said of Mr. Cheysson: "China and France have good relations and the two peoples and governments both wish to develop such relations further. He should know that friendly relations cannot be promoted by attacks and slander."

"Mr. Cheysson should know better than others what kind of fruits he may reap from such irresponsible remarks," the newspaper said.

The sharp personal criticism of Mr. Cheysson was the second in a week in the party newspaper.

Last Wednesday, in a timely veiled attack on Mr. Cheysson, it condemned those who said Vietnam had helped free Cambodia from the Khmer Rouge.

In Paris, Mr. Cheysson strongly denied Saturday that he had made comments slandering China during the tour.

An External Relations Ministry official said in Paris that Mr. Cheysson, in meeting with Cao Ke Gang, the Chinese ambassador to Paris, "particularly denied having ever said or implied that Thailand had reasons for mistrusting China."

The statement added: "The solutions proposed by the United Nations are in the view of the French government the most appropriate for the desirable political solution in Cambodia."

"Any other interpretation of the position of France is erroneous," it said.

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R GRUPPO RIZZOLI-CORRIERE DELLA SERA

French Charge Man With Spying for KGB

PARIS — French police officials have arrested a man on charges of passing industrial secrets to the Soviet Union.

Police said Friday that the man, Paul Guenier, 25, had photocopied documents and passed them to officials of the Soviet Embassy whom the police identified as agents of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency. Mr. Guenier was identified as an archivist, but French officials would not name the company for which he works.

Mr. Guenier was jailed Wednesday. Police said he had been arrested in the Paris suburb of Meaux, where he lives, while passing documents to an attaché of the Soviet Embassy.

The announcement in Paris came on the same day that officials in Madrid said a Soviet diplomat had been asked to leave Spain because he was engaged in activities incompatible with his status — diplomatic passport for spying. There was no official comment on press reports in Spain that the Soviet Union and the Spanish government had arranged for the departure to avoid reciprocal action by the Soviet government against Spanish diplomats in Moscow.

And on Thursday, the British government said it planned to expel two Soviet diplomats and a Soviet journalist as spies. The Soviet Embassy in Britain protested the expulsions, and one of those expelled, Igor V. Titov, correspondent for the Soviet foreign affairs magazine New Times, told reporters, "I am no spy."

Mubarak Urges Palestinians to Let Jordan Represent Them in Talks

BEIJING — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, hailing a "golden chance" for peace in the Middle East, urged the Palestinians on Sunday to let Jordan represent them in negotiations with Israel over the future of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Mubarak made the comments at a press conference as he concluded a three-day visit to China.

Rationing in Poland Seen Through 1985

WARSAW — Rationing of basic foods in Poland will last at least through 1985, according to the Communist Party newspaper Trybuna Ludu. The paper based its prediction on government forecasts that domestic food production would grow by no more than 9 percent in the next two years.

The report also said that inflation, officially put at 25 percent last year, would remain above 20 percent this year. Basic food supplies have been rationed for two years because of domestic production shortages and an inability to import adequate supplies.

Cyclists Riot in Australia

SYDNEY — More than 5,000 motorcyclists gathered for an Easter weekend race near the New South Wales town of Bathurst hurled rocks and firebombs on Saturday at baton-wielding police in a five-hour clash that injured 81 policemen, police said Sunday.

IRA Warns Britain Of 'Greater Ferocity'

CROSSMAGLEN, Northern Ireland — The Irish Republican Army warned Sunday that it planned to escalate attacks against British security forces in Northern Ireland "with greater ferocity."

The warning was issued by an IRA officer who appeared during a churchyard ceremony in Crossmaglen, near the Irish Republic border, to commemorate the 1916 Easter Rising in Dublin against British rule.

Faith-Healing Boom Spreads in Poland as Health Care Declines

By Dan Fisher

Los Angeles Times Service

WARSAW — Pawel Polonecki is a former long-distance runner and boxer who discovered only four years ago that he might have "special gifts."

Now, Mr. Polonecki, 31, is a faith healer and has already realized two long-held dreams — a new car and a wife. And, it seems, he is within reach of his third goal, a new apartment.

The "special gifts" are parapsychological. Parapsychology is the branch of psychology that investigates psychic phenomena, such as telepathy and extrasensory perception.

Mr. Polonecki, who is among Poland's best-known "biocenergy therapists," discovered his talent at the right moment. Poland is in the midst of a faith-healing boom rooted partly in a Soviet-era mysticism and partly in the deterioration of the country's medical-care system, a byproduct of its economic crisis.

On a recent Saturday morning, about 100 people jammed the tiny central Warsaw clinic where Mr. Polonecki meets his patients. A sign near the entrance advised: "No further appointments with Mr. Polonecki until 1985."

His treatment consists of laying his hands on the ailing parts of the patients' bodies. Mr. Polonecki compares his patients to worn-out car batteries, saying his treatment has the effect of "recharging them with energy so that the whole system can operate."

Another Polish faith healer, Stanislaw Nardelli, recently drew more than 2,000 people from all over the country to a therapy session in the sports hall of a Katowice factory.

Clive Harris, a Canadian faith healer, is touring Poland for a month, appearing in at least five cities. A notice of his visit was published in the *Rosetta*, a Catholic newspaper here, and the church is helping to organize his appearances.

The rich and the powerful are as caught up in the Polish faith-healing boom as the poor and the ordinary. "Other than General [Wojciech] Jaruzelski," Mr. Polonecki said, referring to the Polish leader, "I treat practically all the levels of the government hierarchy. I have several (cabinet) ministers among my patients."

The Polish media have contributed to the phenomenon, featuring the faith healers on television and promoting them in newspapers and magazines.

But in February, several newspapers printed a joint statement from the Polish Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Health, in which they said they felt a duty "to warn the society against replacing medical methods by other methods which are attributed by public opinion with importance in diagnosis and treating illnesses, as this may prove dangerous both to health and life."

Many of the patients who approach Polish faith healers are admittedly desperate after failing to obtain help from the conventional medical-care system.

Poland has half as many hospital beds per 10,000 people as the Soviet Union and about a third as many as Sweden. Building age, overcrowding and a lack of proper diagnostic facilities makes most hospitals "unfit," according to a recent article in the consumer magazine *Veto*.

An internist said that she regularly worked 75-hour weeks for the equivalent of about \$150 a month — less than a typical Polish factory worker, who spends 42 hours a week on the job. "The attitude is that we're like parasites," she said. "We don't produce anything."

The country is short of medicine, drugs and medical equipment. Poland has received 1,000 tons (900 metric tons) of donated medical supplies in the last two years, satisfying only a small fraction of the country's needs.

"Some Western drugs are missing," the internist said. "Doctors aren't familiar with them and are reluctant to use them. What is needed most, she said, are "very basic" medicines and drugs.

Surgical gloves and hypodermic needles, which used to be discarded after use, now must be saved and used again. A urology hospital in Silesia has a single set of surgical instruments. "I'm afraid to even think what will happen" when those are worn out, one doctor said. "We'll have to stop operating."

As it is, only one-third of the necessary heart surgeries can be performed in Poland each year, according to a medical committee of the Polish Academy of Sciences. Experts blame the high death rate from cancer on inadequate diagnostic equipment.

And many of those who make it to the operating table suffer post-operative infections.

"It happens that a patient comes to a hospital with one disease and leaves it with at least one additional one," the magazine *Veto* reported.



Chang Da-chien, who was considered one of the best Asian painters of the 20th century, died Saturday in Taipei.

Chang Da-chien Dies; Chinese Artist Was 84

The Associated Press

TAIPEI — Chang Da-chien, 84, who blended modern and ancient Chinese art forms to become one of Asia's finest 20th-century painters, died here Saturday of a heart ailment, hospital officials said.

Mr. Chang's paintings, which covered a variety of traditional topics, he was considered a master at infusing vitality into the simplest subjects. His "The Lotus," depicting one of

his favorite subjects, was purchased by the Louvre in the 1930s. In 1958, the International Council of Fine Arts in New York awarded Mr. Chang its Great Art Prize.

Born in Sichuan province in central China, Mr. Chang was regarded as a child prodigy. He began painting and studying Chinese classics under his mother's tutelage at age 9.

When he was 25, Mr. Chang entered a Buddhist monastery to become a monk. He left six months later, explaining he considered Chinese brush painting more challenging.

He traveled extensively before settling in Taipei in 1978.

Other deaths:

Vaclav Hsiao, 57, a Czechoslovak deputy prime minister and Politburo member who headed the State Planning Commission from 1971 to 1981, of heart failure in Prague. The date of his death was not announced. Mr. Hsiao played a key role in the "normalization" of Czechoslovakia following the 1968 invasion.

Claudio Nemes, 39, one of Brazil's most widely known samba interpreters, Saturday of heart failure in Rio de Janeiro.

Mikhail Rumyantsev, 81, one of the Soviet Union's most popular circus clowns. An official obituary Friday did not list the cause of death. He was named a Hero of Socialist Labor, the country's highest civilian award, for his portrayals of Karandash, a Charlie Chaplin-type character.

'Nonexecutive Stress' Is Tied to Heart Disease

U.S. and Swedish Studies Indicate Low Job Control Adds to Risk

By Bryce Nelson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Executive stress has been a popular subject for years among psychologists and mass-market writers. But the greater cause for concern in occurrence of heart disease, as a group of American and Swedish researchers now see it, might appropriately be called "nonexecutive stress."

From studies based on 5,100 Swedish and American men, the investigators found that heart disease is more prevalent in workers such as cooks, waiters, hospital orderlies and assembly-line personnel, who combine heavy job demands with a low ability to influence how their tasks are done.

The lowest tenth of such workers, measured in ability to control their own jobs, was approximately five times as likely to develop coronary heart disease as the privileged top tenth of workers in job control, according to Dr. Robert A. Karasek, an assistant professor of industrial engineering at Columbia University, New York, who led the research.

The health risk of low job control in developing heart disease is "roughly the same order of magnitude as smoking or an elevated serum cholesterol level," he said in an interview last week. Machine-paced assembly-line workers were from 70 percent to 200 percent more likely to develop heart disease than low-level managerial personnel.

The studies could eventually play a role in altering perceptions about the causes of heart disease. Though the researchers emphasize that their work is not yet complete, they assert, however, that the project already points to the first scientific conclusions linking decision-making capacities to the incidence of heart disease.

The chief investigators included Dr. Tores Theorell, professor at the National Institute for Psychosocial Factors and Health in Stockholm, and Dr. Joseph E. Schwartz, an assistant professor of sociology at Columbia. They reported their findings, based on examination of 2,950 Swedish workers, in the July 1981 issue of the *American Journal of Public Health* and in the March 1982 issue of *Social Science Medicine*. British journal.

Another study, based on 2,150 American workers, which was completed in September 1982, is still in manuscript.

Dr. Karasek said: "What's so exciting is that the American study confirms the Swedish findings."

Dr. Michael Smith, who directs research in motivation and stress for the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, the federal agency that financed the project, said: "We've known that

job factors are linked to stress, but these researchers have jumped over the stress link and gotten to the disease link."

In one of their studies, the researchers compared 334 Swedish workers with heart disease to 882 without it. They found that a significantly higher proportion of the afflicted workers were in positions with low control over their jobs than were the disease-free workers.

Job control involved two factors: the worker's ability to make his own decisions at his work site and his capacity to use a range of skills. They found that high-control posi-

tions included those in forestry, dentistry and natural science, as well as jobs such as blacksmiths, auctioneers, peddlers and millwrights.

While they did not measure the stress the workers were under, they said their findings implicated psychological stress or strain as the pathway through which low job control is translated into heart disease.

Exposure to high levels of psychological strain "is most effectively handled when the individual can most effectively translate that energy into action," Dr. Karasek said.

"When the individual has no control, the sympathetic nervous system and its close control over the cardiovascular system may be adversely affected. A second result may be that hormonal and endocrine accumulations build up, which the body is not well adapted to deal with over the long term."

It is unfortunate, Dr. Karasek added, that more studies have not been done on women, especially because female workers are heavily concentrated in the stressful areas where job demands are high but where worker control is low.

Report Urges Cuts in Birthrates As Third World Economies Slow

By Seth S. King

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If the rate of economic growth throughout the world continues to decline, particularly among less-developed countries, only those that quickly reduce birthrates will have enough food and energy, according to a report issued recently by a privately financed research organization.

In a gloomy examination of trends in population growth and economic decline, Lester R. Brown, director of the organization, the Worldwatch Institute, said the 2 percent current rate of world economic growth was less than half the rate four years ago.

If it continues at 2 percent, as many economists expect, nearly half the world's people, most of them in Third World countries, will have lower incomes and declining standards of living, Mr. Brown said. His assessment was in a Worldwatch pamphlet sponsored by the United Nations Population Fund and called "Population Policies for a New Economic Era."

"In an age of slower economic growth, improvements in living standards for these people may depend more on the skills of family planners than on those of economic planners," Mr. Brown said.

The majority of those most affected by these trends, Mr. Brown contended, live in countries where populations are expanding at 3 percent or more a year.

He said the world is dividing into two groups, one where economic growth exceeds population growth and the other where it does not. "One group can hope that the future will be better than the present," he wrote. "In the other, hope is turning to despair."

Most of the countries with an annual population growth of more than 3 percent are in Africa, the

Middle East and Central America. For the last decade, particularly in the African countries, the rate of growth in per-capita food production has been slowing and so has the rate of economic growth.

Virtually all of the productive land in the world is already under cultivation, Mr. Brown said, and the only way per-capita food supplies can increase is to raise per acre yields. The only way to do that, he said, is to increase the use of petroleum-based chemical fertilizers.

But as per-capita supplies of oil continue to decline, it has become harder for poor countries to afford more fertilizer, Mr. Brown asserted. In addition, many agronomists believe that in many areas increasing the amount of fertilizer will no longer produce a similar increase in yields.

He attributes current grain surpluses in exporting countries to the stagnant world economy; the current decline in world oil prices, he

says, is the result of fuel conservation, not of an increase in world supply.

In 1950-1973, oil prices averaged \$2 a barrel. From then until last year, they rose to \$34 a barrel. In this period, oil production has gone from increasing 7.6 percent annually to decreasing 5.7 percent annually. Since 1950, the annual rate of growth in grain production has fallen from 3.1 percent to 1.8 percent and the annual rate of growth of the gross world product has declined from 5 percent to 1.6 percent, the Worldwatch director wrote.

Yet in the last decade, the world population has grown. In 1970, it was increasing 70 million a year. Last year it increased 76 million, Mr. Brown said. "As oil prices have climbed, as new cropland has become scarce and as soils have eroded, growth in world food output has slowed," Mr. Brown wrote. Curbing population growth is essential, he said.

Oil-Spill Crisis Diminishes in Gulf As Slick Veers From Shorelines

The Associated Press

MANAMA, Bahrain — Health and environment protection officials sought Sunday to allay widespread fears about an oil spill floating in the Gulf and seriously threatening marine life and vital water desalination plants along half a dozen Arab countries.

Winds have fragmented and swept away portions of the slick while officials reported that what seemed to be an imminent and grave menace on Saturday has been postponed. The main body of the oil slick, still floating in the northern sector of the Gulf, has been creeping southward.

Gulf pollution and health authorities were meanwhile devising contingency plans to combat the slick if it hit their shorelines. The initial portion of the slick narrowly missed Bahrain on Friday, as strong winds drove it off the shore.

But officials said a "light layer" of the spill hit two points in the northeastern shore of the state of Qatar late Friday and early Saturday, before veering away from water desalination and power plants.

Officials in Bahrain reported that the nearest patch of the slick, 37 miles (60 kilometers) north of the island, had largely broken up into smaller parts.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Assorted Characters

Regarding "U.S. Puzzle in Your Turnout: Why Don't They Turn Out?" (IHT, March 21):

By relying on the bloody vagaries of the pedagogues of political science as the basis for his report, E.J. Dionne Jr. of course blew it. The question, it seems to me, is easily answered: such presidential candidates as Ronald Reagan, Jimmy Carter, Richard Nixon, George McGovern and John Anderson.

A list of political neomechanics holding federal, state or local office would fill the Sunday editions of *The New York Times*.

If the citizenry were offered a choice among humble, unassuming, sagacious candidates for public office, it would, I can guarantee, out on a mass scale, as Thomas Jefferson said, "The moment the lot of public office enters a man's mind, there is a subtle compulsion in his character."

This will we probably never bear witness to such a miracle.

STEPHEN ROSENTHAL, Zurich

Looking back to 50 years ago, Germany should have known it was in trouble when it chose an Austrian corporal, assumed power. Today it is interesting to note that the new president of Israel is a former chief of military intelligence (Chaim Herzog), while the vice president of the United States is a former director of the CIA (George Bush). In the *Kremlin*, of course, the new top man, Yuri Andropov, is a former KGB chief.

The Use Ethiopia Makes of Food Aid

Regarding "Famine and Theft in Ethiopia as Europe Fusses" (IHT, March 28) by Colin Legum:

We wish to clarify that the assistance that Ethiopia obtains from international black-market sources is effectively being transferred to the drought victims.

In some cases it may be interesting to note that the government is even diverting development funds to tackle this urgent drought problem. Health care centers, food provision centers and temporary airfields have been constructed in the drought-affected regions to ensure the immediate transfer of relief supplies to the afflicted people.

The major factors that explain the drought problem in the northern regions of Ethiopia are long-standing problems of deforestation, inefficient soil conservation, the cultivation of mountain slopes resulting in soil erosion, and low water absorption.

These together have contributed to considerable environmental deterioration and serious drought problems. The recent drought that is affecting the people in the north-

around the world assorted characters: ranging from African savannas to Hollywood actors and military types more familiar with covert operations than diplomacy have assumed leading public roles.

Edward L. Rowan, the former general turned chief U.S. strategic arms negotiator, comes to mind. Somehow the world seemed safer in the hands of mere politicians.

TIM Z. KLARIN, Ughjan, Yugoslavia

Regarding "Senate's Class of 1980 Gets Rehearsed" (IHT, March 10):

Helen Dewar quotes North Dakota's Sen. Mark Andrews as saying about President Reagan, "Instead of being innovative, we saw him with his feet frozen in concrete, his head in the sand, which way you want to look at it?" It is hard to visualize a 72-year-old in this gynaecological position, unless of course he has fallen flat on his face.

C.A. LUGTEN, South Ascot, England

Male and Unfeeling

Regarding "Human Sacrifice in a Warring World" (IHT, March 25):

James Reston's moving article about the increase of war as a form of conflict resolution ends with the poignant question: why, when we have the horrifying facts, do we not have the feeling that could lead us to end this violence? Trillions for missiles. How much for unemployment and food stamps?

One answer, perhaps too obvious to be noticed, is that there is a

glaring omission in the councils of state where the decisions of war are taken: There are no women there. More than half the world's people do not participate in these destructive decisions. A world so structured is a paradigm of oppression. Men who perceive nothing wrong or distorted in such an imbalance are unlikely to arrive at equitable resolutions of conflict.

But there is an even more sinister result here. A world ruled by men will reflect the stereotypes of male behavior. Being masculine means being strong, aggressive, non-emotional. There is a behavioral continuum that begins with the small boy who is encouraged to fight his own battles. The operative word here is "fight." The worst thing one can say to a boy is that he is like a girl.

The boy grows up to be a man who shuns any behavior which is like that of a girl or woman. And what is the stereotype of female behavior? Caring, nurturance, awareness of feelings, and expressiveness. No wonder then that the other end of the continuum is war: the ultimate expression of stereotypically masculine behavior.

Why this dangerous inclination to see the facts "feelingly" ask Reston and the poet, Archibald MacLeish. The answer lies in the process whereby men systematically deny those "female" feelings in themselves, and keep remote from the seats of power those women who personify them.

LYDIA WELLS HORTON, Brussels

Medicine and Death

Regarding "Medicine and Death Should Remain Separate" (IHT, March 24) by Matthew Connolly:

The timing of your columns on medical ethics was excellent, coming as they did the day Dr. Barney Clark was removed from his mechanical heart. However, Dr. Connolly's essay did little to shed light on a difficult subject.

"Assisted suicide?" Those of us who have watched relatives subjected to intensive care procedures might well choose to call the release from machines and drugs "unassisted life."

By polarizing medicine and death, Dr. Connolly distorts the experience of patients, relatives and clinicians who realize that death is an inevitable part of life itself and must at some point be accepted, regardless of the tools that can be used to postpone it. Patients have little doubt that their doctors can keep them alive; what they are anxious to know is whether they will be allowed to die when they no longer want aggressive intervention procedures performed on them. They fear the unthinking application of intensive care to their already suffering bodies.

The fact that 80 percent of

Americans now die in institutions puts a particular burden on society to establish humane procedures for dealing with the dying patient who does not choose further intensive care. A presidential commission has found that current practices in hospitals amount to unwarranted and unwanted intrusion, and calls for the establishment of a patient's right to forgo treatment that keeps him alive in circumstances he considers hopeless and degrading.

Dr. Connolly's gratuitous mention of Adolf Hitler and his analogy between discontinuing medical treatment and legalizing abortion are misleading and offensive. In the decade since legal abortions have been available there is no evidence to suggest that the state has compelled an unwilling woman to submit to this procedure.

Contrary to Dr. Connolly's dubious assertion, there is no statistical evidence to suggest that women choosing to terminate their pregnancies by legal abortion in the first trimester are destroyed by remorse. The vast majority express relief and gratitude at having had access to this choice.

MARION HUNT, Paris

Dr. Connolly raises some interesting although not, I think, convincing difficulties for those who would legalize suicide for the seriously ill. But what I find distressing is the curious use of "we" in a sense that seems to exclude the patient.

Consider in this regard Dr. Connolly's view of the "trust that a patient places on a physician."

"A trust that the physician will take all reasonable steps to heal." Trust is of course necessary, since physicians possess skills that the patient does not have or is unable to use himself. But Dr. Connolly seems to include in this trust which is given over to the physician a complete giving over of the patient's interests, so that the physician decides not only medical matters but also ethical and personal ones.

The question of whether to end one's life so as to avoid further suffering is not one that the physician or Dr. Connolly's "we" should decide for the patient. For the physician has no special skill enabling him to answer the question in a way better than the patient himself. Given the very technical education a physician receives, he may indeed be handicapped in his deliberations on such questions.

RAYMOND WOLLER, Grand Saconnex, Switzerland

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

1911-1912 and 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 23

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Which Is It to Be?

Well, what's it to be, Mr. President—a holy war against Soviet evil or a sober struggle to find a way to share the planet with the devil? Each day brings a slightly different Ronald Reagan. Given the choice, we favor the statesman in Beverly Hills last week. His grasp of Cold War history was shallow; no amount of patriotism can justify the claim that the United States never abused its global power or never propelled the arms race. But his perception of the American dilemma was noble: "We must both defend freedom and preserve the peace. We must stand true to our principles and our friends while preventing a holocaust." And his plea and pledge were moving: "Four successive administrations have made proposals for arms control and [weapons] modernization that have become embroiled in political controversy. No one gained from this divisiveness. All of us are going to have to take a fresh look at our previous positions. I pledge to you my participation in such a fresh look and my determination to assist in forging a renewed bipartisan consensus."

You can dismiss all that as just laudatory, from a president whose nuclear diplomacy and military spending are under vigorous attack. He is looking to restore his power to push through the MX and other dubious weapons and to delay negotiations until the Russians can catch the new missiles in his quiver. We prefer to think, however, that Mr. Reagan is approaching reality; that he now knows that the harder the line he wants to pursue toward Moscow, the greater must be his concessions to competing American demands, allied unity and, yes, Soviet sensibility.

Mr. Reagan is right to contend that the nuclear freeze movements encourage the Russians to think they can weaken Western defenses without paying a fair price at the bargaining table. He is right to believe that an American consensus on security issues would bring faster results. And he is right to imply that he shares the blame for dividing America and creating doubt about its purposes.

The world just cannot be remade every four years. The weapons in Mr. Reagan's arsenal and the ideas governing his arms diplomacy were fashioned long ago, in other administrations. Allies and adversaries cannot be jolted at every inaugural and then accused of not cooperating or bargaining in good faith.

Signed treaties, if good enough to observe, should not be left unratified for partisan reasons. Statesmen run an endless relay; they cannot pretend to be 60-yard dashes and disdain the baton. If Mr. Reagan hopes to be perceived as a long-distance runner bearing the hopes of all, he has now asserted the right regimen: "a fresh look at our previous positions" and "a renewed bipartisan consensus."

How might that be forged? By reviewing the defense budget and, system by system, justifying it with military doctrines that Americans can understand and accept. By recognizing that a stable nuclear balance is a cause unto itself, unaltered by irritations over El Salvador or Yemen. By distinguishing between diplomatic demands on Soviet conduct and a crusade to weaken its economy and political system. By matching American ambitions to available resources. By staffing the government with talented officials who have the standing and skill to deal with Soviet leaders.

Consensus cannot mean only "trust your president"—not a president who has heaped mistrust on predecessors in both parties and who once eagerly proclaimed discontinuity. But the needed consensus can be regained—by a president who believes that Americans, no less than Russians, will respond to displays of "patience, determination and national unity." Such a president could indeed make this a memorable Easter.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Rites of Spring

Sap rises, buds unfurl, evenings lighten, the cycle of seasons begins anew. Easter rises celebratory, why clutter them with pomp? Mr. Fairlie would like to see more ceremony in Congress and more augustness in the courts. Would a woolsack make representatives vote more often for their convictions, or the presence of a black rod discourage votes of expediency?

Is not the Senate cloyed with enough courtliness already? If we decked out attorneys in black robes and white horsehair wigs, they might charge double fees for the performance, but would they perform doubly well?

Ritual is the proper province of church, not state, of private observance, not public function. Ritual makes a mystery of life and death, invests meaning in the imponderable, and stages a play in which human cycles and nature's have their appointed roles.

Easter, in the West, is marked on the first Sunday after the full moon occurring on or after the vernal equinox. Although some would fix its date, its annual shift reflects the inconstancy of the natural processes it celebrates. As long as moons wax and wane, let Easter be an enduring but movable feast.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Reagan Prods Israel

A stir has arisen over President Reagan's surprise statement that he will not permit the transfer of more F-16 warplanes to Israel until Israeli forces leave Lebanon. But why should there be any fuss, on the American side at least? The planes have been on hold since Israel invaded Lebanon last June. The Reagan administration has said it was studying whether Israel used them for other than the approved purpose of self-defense.

Mr. Reagan simply updated the public rationale for the hold in order to apply a bit more pressure for the sake of Lebanon. You could say he has shelved the question of Israel's purpose last summer and decided instead to release the planes as soon as Israel withdraws. From using the F-16 question as a stick, he has turned to using it as a carrot.

The Israelis are unhappy. They contest any suggestion that their purpose in Lebanon last summer went beyond self-defense or that their purpose now goes beyond negotiating an early departure. They believe that their preference for a strategic partner, standing up these days to the newly reinforced Soviet client regime in Syria, should override any American reservations about their regional policy. And they resist any American use of arms supplies as stick or carrot, saying the practice (not unprecedented) is counterproductive.

There is something to all of these considerations, but not much. Surely no one would argue that the United States has no right to use its power to serve its policy. The practical consideration is to do it well. In the current circumstances the announcement of a new explanation for withholding planes—planes that were already being withheld, that the Israelis were in no hurry to acquire before June and whose delivery was not scheduled to start for two more years—is a gesture, not a blow.

In their talks with the Lebanese the Israelis appear to be insisting still on the sort of continuing presence that would bring Israel some immediate comforts but would contribute to the further sapping of Beirut's authority—the very condition that has caused Israel, not to speak of Lebanon, so much grief in the past.

Israel's agreement to withdraw is the expected key to parallel Syrian and PLO withdrawal and the eventual reconstitution of Lebanon. On the capacity of the United States to bring off the removal of foreign forces rests in turn its ability to induce Jordan to sit down with Israel to negotiate peace. These are the stakes for American diplomacy in the Middle East. Unquestionably they are large enough to justify President Reagan's decision to put a small new weight on the scales.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR APRIL 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Exasperation in Portugal

LISBON — In contrast with the tribune rendered by the Portuguese press to the Herald's comments on Portugal's affairs, is the growing feeling of exasperation shown at the tone of patronizing superiority adopted by leading English papers, in whose utterances are thought to be insinuations of a possible intervention of foreign Powers in Portugal's internal politics. The feelings of the Portuguese may be summarized in the historical reply of Portugal's greatest statesman, the Marquis de Fomhal, who to the threat of invasion on the part of a Spanish Ambassador replied laughingly, "So great is the power of a man in his own house that even when dead it requires four men to carry him out of it."

1933: Secrecy Bill Is Passed

WASHINGTON — The State Department has issued a statement regarding the bill making it a criminal offense to publish secret state documents. The statement said the bill was designed to protect diplomatic codes, and concludes, "It is in no way intended as a muzzle of censorship of the press." There was considerable mystery following the swift action of the House in rushing through a bill making it a criminal offense to publish any secret documents of the United States which it deems prejudicial to the safety or the interest of the state. Democratic leaders added to the mystery when questioned. The circumstances leading to passage of the bill, they said, were so serious as to seal their lips.

Let These Preachers Have Their Say

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Holy Week this year brought an unholy row over nuclear weapons. The Soviet foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, who is supposed to know more about the West than anybody else in Moscow, chose this, of all weeks, to reject and even mock Ronald Reagan's latest offer to compromise on the nuclear issue.

There were demonstrations in Britain and West Germany against placing U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Europe to match the Soviet SS-20 missiles that are now targeted on every European capital. Even in Jerusalem, of all places and of all times, the Israeli foreign minister was complaining that Washington was holding up final approval of the delivery of 75 F-16 fighter planes until Israel got out of Lebanon. Some Holy Week!

But maybe these things shouldn't be taken too seriously. What is serious is the attempt by the politicians, including the president of the United States, to keep the preachers from "interfering" in the debate on the control of nuclear weapons.

Some preachers have been insisting they have a duty to proclaim their faith in the sanctity of human life, and therefore a right to take part in the political debate on the future of these instruments of war.

Watching Chicago Fall Apart

By David S. Broder

CHICAGO — What is happening in Chicago is ugly but not unexpected. The mayoral race between Democrat Harold E. Epton and Republican Bernard E. Epton has brought to the surface the racial tensions that have always been here.

As the April 12 voting nears, little is being said by either man about the problems of the city or his approach to solving them. Epton says urging Chicagoans to vote for the Republican "before it is too late" disturbs some Epton supporters as much as Mr. Washington's conviction for nonpayment of taxes and temporary disbarment bothers some Democratic supporters.

But the public campaign is mild compared to what is going on out on the streets. A friend in a white, ethnic Northwest Side ward was given an unsigned flyer by her assistant Democratic precinct captain. Among other things, it said:

"Mayor candidate Harold Washington throughout his campaign solicited votes from black audiences by referring to a 'black people' ... He taught us a valuable lesson ... It is not a racist act to unite ... Harold Washington will surely represent his people if elected. Where will this leave our people? We have for years paid taxes to support his parasitic constituency. Now they want it all."

The flyer had a disclaimer saying it "is not sponsored by any political organization or candidate," but it pointedly concluded: "Remember, your Democratic primary vote does not mean you cannot vote for the other party in April."

At a newsstand, near where it was handed out, a sweet-faced young white girl, wearing an Epton button, said there was a simple reason why most of her Polish-American customers were voting for Mr. Epton: "They think if Washington wins, the blacks will take over the city."

This ugly contest has important national implications for both parties. But for one who grew up in the Chicago area and went to college in this city, it is the unraveling of the city that is horrifying.

This was supposedly "the city that worked" during Mayor Richard J. Daley's long reign. But a native must admit the unraveling is not unexpected. All through the Daley years, when Chicago was held up for admiration as an example of a thriving metropolis, the system worked differently for different people, and blacks got the short end of the stick.

Downtown businessmen and developers got friendly assessments, helpful federal grants and a freeway system that cut through neighborhoods to bring workers and customers downtown. The white neighborhoods got protection from black encroachment. And the blacks? They got lax administration of welfare programs financed by federal, state and county funds—not city taxes. They got their share of patronage jobs, but few of great prominence.

On the things that really mattered, blacks were systematically robbed. They did not get real private-sector jobs in their neighborhoods, the kind that lead somewhere. On the contrary their patronage jobs often kept them dependent on the goodwill of an absentee white ward boss. They did not get schools that educated their kids. On the contrary, under Mr. Daley the Chicago schools became among the worst and most segregated in America.

After Mr. Daley's death his successors proved inept even at maintaining his system for pacifying blacks. Black anger helped elect Jane Byrne. In 1982 Mr. Byrne refused even to let black politicians run the largely black public housing units. Black anger nominated Mr. Washington.

This is a city where anything you want—a job, a contract, a trash can for your home, books for your school, a cop to protect your business—depends on who you know in City Hall. When whites say Mr. Washington's election would mean the blacks will "get it all," they are acknowledging their guilty understanding that blacks got next to nothing in the past. They cannot believe that the dispossessed will be more generous than their longtime masters.

Like other areas that retained a colonial-style government far too long, Chicago has awakened to the possibility of revolution. And it is tearing the city apart.

The Washington Post.



Two Socialists: Mitterrand Counts on Industry

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — President François Mitterrand has come under heavy fire. He has ceded some, but doesn't seem to have buckled. He is surprisingly relaxed, appearing more confident and decisive in private than in public, as he commands the angry and bewildered French to tighten their belts several notches.

His Socialist Party and its Communist coalition partners had made many promises, many theoretical arguments about having the formula for prosperity. All it takes, they figured out a decade ago, is to soak the rich, seize management power by large-scale nationalization, and distribute the goodies to consumers.

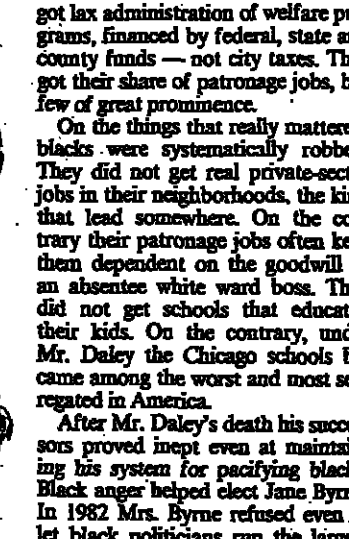
West Germany, and the franc fell flat. Investment continued to dwindle. Gimmicks to fight unemployment by cutting the workweek and promoting early retirement added to industrial costs and the deficit.

Now they have had to revert to more orthodox austerity. It is a painful lesson of how another kind of supply-side panacea failed. Once again ideology and theory have proved to be bad economics.

That does not seem to bother Mr. Mitterrand too much. He is a Socialist but was never a classical Marxist. Up to a point he accepts the Marxist view that the struggle for economic power is what shapes society. But he prefers to talk about "socio-professional groups" rather than "class struggle," because he includes the other human strivings and conflicts in defining social power. What he seeks is not exactly social democracy, disdained by the French intellectual left, but neither is it revolution.

The definition he gives of his aim now is simply that "it won't be the same social groups who have power in France when we finish." That is a vague way to approach a determination to redistribute power in traditionally polarized, stratified France.

No-doubt it is why he seems vague, hard to pigeonhole, in a party he patched together from an assortment of Marxists, utopians, flaming radicals, rough-handed wine growers and factory workers, technocrats and reformist moderates.



Holding the party together seems to be his major effort. That is one reason he holds onto the Communists in government, for their departure could split off his left wing. Another is that after some weakening mistakes, the economic program would not stand much chance if the Communists used the outside they dominate to stir widespread labor trouble. And another is that the vagueness and lack of efficiency have failed to win enough new support from the center to sustain a majority without the Communists.

A balancing act that is a dangerous operation. That is how Britain's Harold Wilson drove his Labor Party over the brink from acceptable opposition to turbulent leftism. Mr. Wilson worried so much about preventing splits that he undermined the solid mainstream of labor and liberalism. At this point Mr. Mitterrand is trying to show sympathy for those who cry that he is abandoning Socialist plans and ideals, and also for those who cry "halt before you ruin everything." One set resents the austerity program because it punishes their illusions, and the other is chary about whether it is persistent and clear-minded enough to restore vigor.

The president says he is confident. France is rich beyond its suspicions, he says, but it has been asleep. Now it needs renewal and he still hopes the prospect of a more egalitarian society, along with industrial planning and research, will provide the incentive to wake it up and get it charging ahead. In three years, he predicts, French industry will be sturdy.

The French constitution, custom-made to his own measure by Charles de Gaulle, gives the president a unique position. He can remain aloof, prophetic as de Gaulle chose to appear, or soothing and literary in Mitterrand's style, ostensibly above party. Yet he is the world's most powerful elected leader, virtually unconstrained by Parliament and other authority, in direct communion with the public if he can achieve that.

It is not clear whether Mr. Mitterrand is using that power, although it seems increasingly clear that France wants a firm hand at the helm.

He surprised many by keeping Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy in the recent cabinet shuffle. It could be either a refusal to admit mistakes or a wily move to let Mr. Mauroy bear the brunt of painful corrections.

But there the president sits, at ease in the Elysee Palace, talking about the long term. It could work. In any case, France will not be quite the same—but neither will it be so vastly different as the left had hoped.

The New York Times.

Kreisky Swears by Jobs

By Clayton Fritchey

VIENNA — Austrian voters go to the polls on April 24 to pass judgment on a government that is the envy of most European leaders. It is really not so much a national election as a referendum on Bruno Kreisky, who, after 13 years as chancellor, is now the dean of Europe's democratic leaders. Beyond that, he is a symbol of East-West détente and the architect of a conspicuously flourishing economic consensus.

Since there is little of substance to complain about, the opposition grumbles over the chancellor's age. Like Ronald Reagan he is 72. If he wins an unprecedented fourth term he would be 76 at its conclusion.

When I saw him in his office a few days ago he seemed fit, alert and philosophical about the outcome of the election. When he last ran for reelection he threatened to resign if he won less than an outright majority. This time it is his own party that says if he gets a big enough plurality to dominate a coalition government.

Leader of Austria's Socialist Party since 1967, he remains staunchly anti-Communist. Yet he says he has had no problem with the Soviets, who withdrew from Austria in 1955.

He does have doubts about deploying U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe. He thinks the Soviets are interested in serious negotiations because "they have troubles, as we all have."

European détente, in Dr. Kreisky's view, started with the Austrian State Treaty. He says he is "absolutely convinced" that future European détente can be based only on an "absolute balance of power."

Dr. Kreisky has the respect of Europe's other social democratic leaders, but he is probably most admired for his economic success, especially for the employment front. His government, he says, has a policy that makes unemployment "inconceivable." Despite the world recession the Austrian jobless rate is expected to be 4 percent or less this year.

The unemployment figure is only part of the story. Austria continues to enjoy one of the lowest inflation rates anywhere. It has a strong currency, rising real incomes, slow but steady growth, a balance-of-payments surplus, low foreign debts and a strike record that cost it less than 3.7 seconds per worker last year.

In America, where the president and Congress are ready to spend \$240 billion for military purposes but less than \$5 billion for creating jobs, politicians could well heed Chancellor Kreisky, who long ago defined his policy as "first, foremost and primarily jobs, jobs and more jobs."

The Kreisky government recently established an extra fifth week of paid vacation. It will be phased in cautiously at the rate of two days a year until 1987.

The European social democratic parties have distinct differences. In Sweden only 5 percent of industry is government-controlled. In Austria it is 60 percent, but not by design. Most industry was taken over by the Austrian government in 1946 to halt Russian looting.

Nationalism is not the chief answer to Austria's success. The finance minister says, "Our social consensus is the best thing we have." There is no doubt that all social classes have put economic success ahead of their ideological differences.

It is hard to imagine, however, where the country would find another Kreisky—not a Zionist, but born a Jew in a country that was once as anti-Semitic as it is now pro-Kreisky.

Newsday.

Letter: Mr. Baines, Hélène and Jacques

From Hélène Scheffler-Mason in Paris

A GIRL friend, Marie-Thérèse, was working her way through interpreting school as a bilingual secretary in an American law firm on the Place Vendôme in Paris. Needing a month off to prepare for her exams, Marié asked me if I would replace her. I was free-lancing at the time, so the prospect of a solid month's work was attractive.

I went around to the address and found myself in a posh, two-story law office, where I was interviewed by a Mr. Baines, junior partner.

He agreed to take me on, and the salary was more than generous.

All in all I was feeling euphoric as I toured the luxurious offices in his wake—until we reached an office where a young woman was working and my escort's mind apparently went blank when he wanted to introduce me. I supplied my name.

"Oh, see here, that will never do," he said with a laugh. "One of you is going to have to change names. Think of the confusion with two Hélènes in the place."

Why confusion, I wondered? After all, she was *Mademoiselle Hélène Monfort*, while I was

Madame Hélène Scheffler. Although I was not immediately conscious of the real reason for my change of mood, it was at precisely that moment that all of the pleasantness, all of the anticipation drained from the afternoon.

In due time I was escorted to my future office on the upper floor and told that if I needed anything I had only to ring for the office boy.

Left alone, I warily approached my first electric typewriter. Discovering that the cranking tape was spent, I took a look at the telephone list on the wall.

And received a sledgehammer blow right between the eyes.

There were 16 names on that list, and I didn't need an instruction manual to get the picture. The men in the establishment were listed first: Mr. Jonathan Wickford, Mr. Archibald Faversham, Mr. Robert Baines, Mr. Jean-Claude de Bertheuil, Mr. Thomas Blake, Mr. Phil Chandler, Mr. Lucien Morin. Then came the women, who appeared merely as Claire, Edwige, Hélène, Julie, Marié, Martine, Olivia and Suzanne. Without "Ma-

dame" or "Mademoiselle," and without a family name.

Some of them, I had seen, were mature women, perhaps mothers or even grandmothers. English Olivia, I had been told by Marié, had a doctor's degree in Egyptology, spoke classical Arabic perfectly and was the wife of an Arab cultural attaché in Paris. Marié held a master's degree in sociology and had written a book on Corsican folkways. In addition to her native French, Martine was fluent in English, Spanish, Dutch and German. Such educational and cultural acquisitions could rival in interest with law.

Oh, I almost forgot! At the bottom was a male first name, stark, alone: Jacques. I deduced that he was the office boy. And since I needed Jacques, I dialed his extension and asked if he could come up.

The office "boy" turned out to be, at least 65, beyond a doubt the oldest man in the place. Grateful for the French language for affording me the possibility, I respectfully addressed him as *Monsieur*.

My initial daze having worn off, adrenalin was rampaging through my system. I mulled things over as I filled a page with "The quick brown fox ...," and came to the conclusion that I could not, I would not stand for it. So I dialed the number of *Mademoiselle X* (i.e., Julie) and asked her if Bob (Mr. Baines) would consent to see me immediately.

I explained to Bob that I had no illusion about the august firm of Wickford and Faversham. Attorneys at Law, changing its ways to assuage my feelings, so I had come to say farewell. Because of the telephone list and all it implied.

It was Bob's turn to receive a shock. I held out my hand and he seized it in both of his, squeezing it fervently for a long moment. His eyes brimmed over with compassion, like someone expressing sympathy to the bereaved at a funeral.

Not that I have the slightest objection, really, to being called by my first name — if everybody around me is as well.

Otherwise, call me Madame.

P.S.: In this true story all names have been changed except mine.

Letters to the Editor, Page 5.

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Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

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EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

Market Marks Time Waiting For Decline in Interest Rates

PARIS — With the cost of overnight money in New York soaring to 10 1/2 percent, the Eurobond market closed early for the spring holiday last week trusting that the Easter bunny would stamp interest rates lower.

The sharp rise in the key federal funds rate in New York, from the 8 1/2 percent prevailing earlier, was widely attributed to end-quarter tensions and bankers were confidently predicting that short-term rates would now be free to ease and that the bond market would come back to life.

Awaiting this event, the market did little but mark time last week with only two new dollar issues — both swaps — announced.

Both issues bore what looked like low coupons of 10 1/2 percent. But if the terms were unappealing, the names of the issuers were not. Fed up with the flood of bank paper and hungry for high-grade corporate paper, investors rushed to buy the \$50 million of eight-year bonds offered by BMW — its first ever Eurodollar bond — as well as the \$50-million, seven-year bonds of Gasunie, which was also making its debut.

The BMW issue, a swap into Swiss francs, ended the week quoted at 99 1/2, compared to the subscription price of par. Gasunie, in which Exxon and Shell share a half ownership with the Dutch government, was quoted at 99 1/2 after being offered at par.

The Gasunie issue was an interest-rate swap and talk in the market put its cost of floating-rate money at some 4 1/2 percent below the London interbank offered rate.

The market's apparent indifference to the company was taken as indication of how hungry investors are for high-grade corporate bonds.

Also, bankers noted, the issues were small compared to the near standard \$100 million that most borrowers seek these days.

"There is investor appetite out there," one banker chafed, "even at prices competitive with New York." He estimated that BMW and Gasunie paid slightly less — by about some 10 basis points — than U.S. government paper was fetching in the New York market.

Assured of investors' interest, the only question that bankers have is whether many corporate borrowers of such high quality are ready to tap the market. Most companies are said to be holding back, waiting to offer bonds when rates fall lower.

Meanwhile, the market is bracing for a new flood of bank paper. A number of Australian banks are reported to be in the wings and a \$100-million, 10-year bond issue for Fuji Bank is also imminent. A number of other Japanese banks are also reported to be preparing issues.

In the Deutsche mark sector, the World Bank floated \$300 million of 10-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent. The paper was quoted on a when-issued basis at a slight discount of 1/2 point.

By contrast, the Inter-American Development Bank, which investors fear must be sitting on a lot of risky paper, these days, placed its 200 million DM of 10-year, 7 1/2-percent bonds at 99 1/2 to yield 7.83 percent. But the paper was trading at 98 1/2 for a yield of 8 percent.

Renfe, the Spanish railway, is currently offering 100 million DM of eight-year bonds at par bearing a coupon of 8 1/4 percent. This was quoted on a when issued basis at 98 1/2 for a yield of 8.47 percent.

A small 50-million-DM private placement was made for Tokai, a small Japanese bank. Its eight-year bonds were priced at par bearing a coupon of 7 1/4 percent.

This week will see Quebec offering 200 million DM and Kabota 100 million DM.

International Herald Tribune



Joseph V. Vittoria: His defection to Avis brings a lawsuit from Hertz.

Hertz, Avis Feud Over Man

By Leslie Wayne

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is a tale of corporate intrigue that makes Dallas's Ewing Oil Co. look tame. The allegations include stolen corporate documents, broken employment contracts and the secretive hiring of employees.

In the already combative rental car business, a recent \$25 million lawsuit — the Hertz Corp. v. Avis Inc. — reflects the bitter feelings surrounding the actions of one man: Joseph V. Vittoria, a former president of Hertz who last month became president of Avis.

Mr. Vittoria, 47, terms the lawsuit "ridiculous," and claims it is an attempt by his former employer to get back at Avis and at him.

"We have cut into Hertz's market share and somewhere, somewhere this lawsuit fits in," said Mr. Vittoria, who became the third president of Avis in three years, and who stepped in as excess capacity and a recession have caused an industrywide slump.

This is the latest turn in the convoluted career of Mr. Vittoria, a Yale University and Columbia Business School graduate who has moved back and forth between Hertz and Avis for the last 22 years.

He started his career in 1961 at Hertz as a car rental trainee before being transferred to Hertz's Italian operations.

He resigned in 1963, because of differences with Hertz's general manager in Italy and, in late 1964, joined Avis as general manager for Europe.

A decade later, in 1974, Vittoria says, he was "technically fired" by Avis from that post, although he was rescued by Winston V. Morrow Jr., who was then president of Avis. Soon after Mr. Morrow left Avis in 1976, Mr. Vittoria moved to Hertz, and 35 Avis employees followed him. At Hertz, Mr. Vittoria rose to become president and chief executive before being demoted twice and finally fleeing, in early 1982, back to Avis.

Mr. Vittoria remains open and even humorous about his career. "I would have been happy to stay at one place, but it appears I wasn't wanted," he said.

The American-born son of a Naples banker, Mr. Vittoria grew up on the North Shore of Long Island, seven miles (11 kilometers) from his office at Avis headquarters in Garden City. He took his first job with Hertz as a way of combining a desire to live in Italy with an itch to join a growth industry.

In the late 1960s, Mr. Vittoria, with his Italian bride, had just settled in London, where he had been named general manager for Avis' European operations. Growth was so fast that by 1973, Mr. Vittoria claims, Avis' European revenues exceeded those from its domestic operations.

In 1973, Mr. Vittoria was asked to leave by his boss, Colin M. Marshall, then an Avis executive vice president and now chief executive of British Airways.

"Marshall saw me as a rival," Mr. Vittoria said.

(Continued on Page 9)

Reagan Orders Increase In Motorcycle Tariffs

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has ordered a ten-fold increase in tariffs on heavy-duty motorcycles, which are imported largely from Japan. It was the strongest protectionist action by any president in recent years to help an industry threatened by imports.

Mr. Reagan's move Friday, following the unanimous recommendation of his trade advisers, was also exceptional in its purpose of aiding a single U.S. company, Harley-Davidson of Milwaukee, the sole surviving American maker of motorcycles.

"We're delighted," said Vaughn L. Beals, company chairman, in a telephone conversation from the Harley-Davidson Motor Co.'s headquarters. "It will give us time that we might otherwise not have had to make manufacturing improvements and bring out new products."

But it brought angry reaction from the Japanese, whose companies dominate the market here.

Hiroshi Ota, counselor for public affairs at the Japanese Embassy here, said Japan was weighing an action against the United States before the 88-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in Geneva. The action would seek compensation because of alleged violations of the international trade charter.

Mr. Reagan's order, which was signed in Santa Barbara, California, was taken under the so-called escape clause of the trade law authorizing help for industries severely hurt by import penetration.

It followed a recommendation by the U.S. International Trade Commission, which found in January, after lengthy hearings, that Harley-Davidson had been badly hurt by imports from four Japanese companies — Honda, Kawasaki, Suzuki and Yamaha.

Harley-Davidson now makes only the larger, more expensive motorcycles, with engine displacements of more than 1,000 cubic centimeters. But according to testimony given to the International Trade Commission, it is hoping to get back into the 750-cc range, now dominated by the Japanese makers.

Some motorcycle specialists said

the president was penalizing not only the Japanese, but U.S. motorcycle buyers, who will have to pay higher prices.

But market analysts said that because of heavy backlogs of unsold motorcycles and extensive discounting, it was unlikely that prices would rise much in the current selling season.

The International Trade Commission specialists predicted that prices would rise about 10 percent in the first year of the five-year period for tariff relief the president ordered Friday — and another 12.5 percent in the second year.

The current tariff on motorcycles is 4.4 percent. This will rise by 45 percentage points to 49.4 percent, beginning this year. The rate will be scaled back to 39.4 percent next year, to 24.4 percent in 1985, to 19.4 percent in 1986 and to 14.4 percent in 1987. After 1987, the tariff returns to 4.4 percent.

The order, however, permits 5,000 motorcycles to come in without duty increases from West Germany in the first year, rising to 6,000, 7,000, 8,500 and 10,000 in the four subsequent years. This is designed to help the BMW Co., which manufactures in West Berlin. It shipped 2,600 motorcycles here last year.

To exempt from the higher duties motorcycles made by Triumph in Britain and Ducati in Italy, up to 4,000 units from these countries were permitted to come in at the old rate. This figure would increase by 1,000 units yearly for five years.

The U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock said that Japan would be permitted to bring in 6,000 units, increasing by 1,000 units annually, at the old duty. The reason for these moves is that trade rules require that any barriers be imposed on a non-discriminatory basis.

Poll Says Economy Of U.S. Still Rising

By Kenneth J. Gilpin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy expanded for the third consecutive month in March, according to a survey of the nation's purchasing managers, as those surveyed said that production and new orders were up strongly.

The signals were not uniformly positive, however, as a seasonally adjusted composite index made up of five components from the purchasing managers' survey — new orders, production, employment, vendor performance and inventory — fell from February levels.

Forty-three percent of those reporting said that production levels rose last month. And new orders, which have been improving steadily since the beginning of the year, rose sharply, to 48 percent of those polled. That total is the highest since May 1977, Charles T. Halley, chairman of the purchasing managers business survey committee, said. Since new orders generally lead to further increases in output by a month or two, the rise sug-

gests continued production growth. Aside from the rise in new orders, the survey, which is based on replies from 250 industrial companies, contained additional evidence that the economy is recovering.

Inventory liquidation continued last month, but the rate of decline

Optimism, and three major fears, about U.S. economy, Page 11.

was the smallest in the last 18 months. The number of companies reporting lower employment was the smallest since June 1981. And more than half of those surveyed said they felt optimistic about the course of the economy over the next 12 months. Last November, only 25 percent were optimistic about the economy's prospects.

The bad news was reflected in a decline in the organization's composite index, which dipped to 54.7 percent last month from 56.6 percent in February. In spite of the drop, the index is still above 50 percent, the level that the association says indicates that the economy is in an expanding phase.

Paine, Webber Fined Over Bogus Lawyer

By Tamar Lewin

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis Inc. has been fined \$1,000 and cited for contempt of court because the vice president in charge of the firm's litigation department — a law school graduate who failed the bar examination in 1969 and never took it again — falsely held himself out as a lawyer.

At a pretrial deposition in a suit involving a former employee's claim against the firm, the Paine, Webber vice president, Timothy E. Longworth, testified that he was a member of the bar.

The testimony was reported in The National Law Journal, U.S. District Judge Richard R. Keefe of Los Angeles, who heard the case, imposed the fine and the contempt citation last month, and also ordered Paine, Webber to notify counsel in all pending litigation to begin since 1979 that Mr. Longworth was not a lawyer.

Sam Scott Miller, the general counsel of Paine, Webber, said Mr. Longworth was being moved to another department, although he

would remain a vice president of the firm.

"We were upset and concerned when this happened," Mr. Miller said. "It was unfortunate that he held himself out as a lawyer, but I like to think it was an isolated instance. Frankly, I think it was temporary insanity. We have brought in someone else to take over his duties, but he was too key in the department, in knowing where all the pieces of paper were, for us to move him out right away."

In the case in which he held himself out as a lawyer, Mr. Longworth had conducted an internal investigation of the former employee's claim, and Paine, Webber's lawyers invoked the attorney-client privilege and a rule protecting lawyers' work products to withhold the evidence developed during that investigation.

Mr. Longworth testified that he was a member of the Michigan bar during an August deposition taken at Paine, Webber's New York headquarters. According to The Law Journal, Mr. Johnson discovered the lie the next day by calling the Michigan bar.

IMF Sets Deadline for Aid

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Member governments of the International Monetary Fund, including the United States, have approved a Nov. 30 deadline for the governments to furnish \$31 billion for help to countries in financial trouble.

The U.S. share, about \$8.4 billion, needs the approval of Congress. Reagan administration officials have urged Congress to act, but there is strong feeling among

members that they should only do so if they can also make stiffer rules to prevent loans by banks that countries will have trouble repaying.

A fund spokesman said Friday that the required 85 percent approval had been reached in votes received by cable from the 146 member governments.

He declined to say how the governments voted, but since the U.S. share is 19.52 percent, its vote must have been included as affirmative.

Push On to Clean Up Haitian Finances

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Pressured by a need for cash from abroad, President Jean-Claude Duvalier has launched a controversial campaign to clean up the jumbled and often corrupt finances of Haiti.

The effort, encouraged by the United States and other aid donors, is being watched carefully as a condition that will help determine how much further assistance will be given to the struggling economy.

Mr. Duvalier and his father, the late Francois Duvalier, have run this small island nation like a family business for the past 25 years. But that could all change if the new program is carried out as planned.

"All the clutter hasn't been entirely cleaned up, but the principle has been accepted," said an economist closely monitoring the reforms.

One little sign of change is that Haiti's ambassadors stationed around the world for the first time are receiving paychecks from the Foreign Ministry budget. The procedure, which is standard in most countries, marks a departure for Haiti, where unbudgeted funds flowing through the presidential palace in unknown quantities traditionally have been the source of diplomatic salaries.

Getting government revenues and expenditures into a budget — "fiscalization," they call it here — is a major goal of the reforms.

As late as 1978, the U.S. Library of Congress had estimated that up to half the government's income moved through unbudgeted bank accounts that made it impossible to know where the money came from or where it went.

One government body, the Régie du Tabac et des Allumettes, used to raise taxes on 51 consumer items ranging from tobacco to cement without accounting for how much money was raised, how it was spent or by whom.

As part of the reforms, the agency's operations have been put into Haiti's national budget for the past two years. In addition, many of the taxes it processed have entered the regular Finance Ministry budget.

"You have a genuine government budget here now," a qualified foreign observer said.

The reform campaign received public endorsement from Mr. Duvalier in an August 1981 speech in which he pledged compliance with demands by the International Monetary Fund. The program, a condition for a \$40-million standby credit from the IMF to meet balance-of-payments problems, has begun to take effect in recent months.

But large portions of the \$200-million government operating budget still flow into Mr. Duvalier's



Haitian officials and diplomats indicated in a number of conversations that the reforms depend heavily on Mr. Duvalier's continued support for them. With his absolute power to set the tone of government here, a slump in his enthusiasm could halt the campaign in its tracks, they said, endangering the IMF payments and raising doubts about aid from other donors.

In July fears rose that this might happen when Mr. Duvalier fired Finance Minister Marc Bazin after only five months in office. Mr. Bazin had shaken Haiti's business and government elite by proclaiming that he was going to end corruption and force payment of taxes.

Foreign Minister Jean-Robert Estime and Mr. Bazin's successor, Finance Minister Frantz Merceron, were dispatched to Washington to reassure IMF and U.S. officials that the reforms were continuing. Doubts remained, however, and

palace budget for expenditure at the president's discretion. No outsiders are sure how large these sums are.

Some funds of the palace budget go to pay security policemen who prevent political dissent. Some go to "supplement" ministers' salaries, which are restricted to \$600 by law. And some go to places that outsiders cannot determine.

Venezuela Drafts New Program To Confront Economic Problems

New York Times Service

CARACAS — The Venezuelan government, facing serious financial problems caused by a decline in oil revenues, has drafted an "economic adjustment program" aimed at stabilizing the country's foreign-currency reserves, controlling inflation and reducing imports and public-sector spending.

In addition, government officials have been meeting in New York City with major international banks to obtain refinancing for \$10 billion in foreign debt that must be paid this year. The Venezuelans, led by Finance Minister Arturo Sosa Jr., were understood to have proposed stretching out the payments over 10 years.

In recent months, the administration of President Luis Herrera Campins has felt increasing pressure from declining oil revenues, its prime source of income, and from rapidly diminishing foreign-currency reserves, which fell by \$11.2 billion last year.

On Feb. 28, the government reacted by ordering the establishment of exchange controls and a three-tiered exchange-rate system for Venezuela's currency, the bolivar. Before that, the bolivar had been worth 23 cents in U.S. currency and was one of the world's most stable currencies.

During interviews in the last few days, the government's two chief economic policy makers, Mr. Sosa and Maritza Izaguirre, minister of planning, discussed the outlines of

their "economic adjustment program."

Under the program, imports, which totaled \$13.4 billion last year, would be reduced by \$4 billion in 1983 through bans on a wide range of imported items, strict government controls on imports of other goods and limitations on the sale of foreign currency used to pay for imports.

Food, medicine and other imports defined as "essential" by the government would be allowed to enter the country under a preferential exchange rate of 4.3 bolivars to the dollar, the officials said, while other imports would cost at least 50 percent more in local currency.

The officials also said the government planned to reduce spending by at least 11 percent this year, eliminating some major projects and spreading out the completion of others.

The current three-tier exchange-rate system will remain in effect indefinitely, the officials said. The government's goal is to stabilize currency outflows and maintain its foreign reserves at the present level of \$8 billion to \$9 billion.

The government plans to keep inflation at around 15 percent in 1983 by applying price controls on mass-consumption goods, especially on food and certain types of clothing. The cost of living index for Caracas rose by 7.7 percent last year.

During the last few months, a number of government agencies

have had trouble meeting payment schedules on foreign loans, and foreign bankers in Caracas believe that Venezuela will be forced to reschedule both its public- and private-sector foreign debt.

The state's foreign debt is estimated at \$26 billion. No one is sure how much private companies in Venezuela owe overseas banks, but financial sources say the total may be as high as \$8 billion.

Venezuela is one of several Latin American countries that has encountered debt-financing problems since Mexico suffered a liquidity crisis last August.

A team from the International Monetary Fund has visited Caracas to assess the economy's problems. However, Venezuela has not so far formally requested assistance from the fund.

Venezuela gave a detailed presentation of its economic prospects to 12 creditor banks in New York last Thursday, banking sources said.

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STRAIGHT BONDS All Currencies Except DM

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HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

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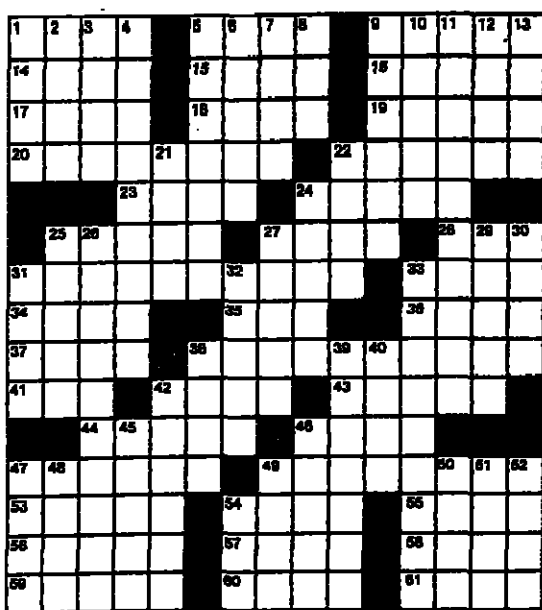
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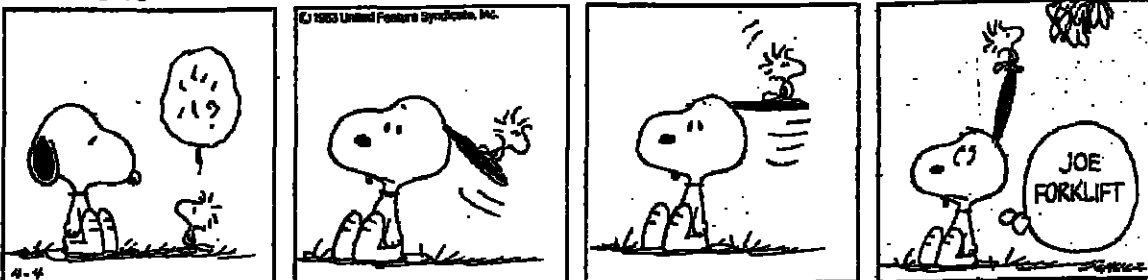
ACROSS

1 Couple
2 English novelist: 1814-84
3 Otherwise
4 Bard of yore
5 Well of films
6 "Watch your —!"
7 Not
8 Gives medicine to
9 Heavy rains
10 Redwood New Orleans trolley
11 Guide
12 Glass panels
13 As ugly
14 Latvian
15 Recipe abbr.
16 Open the throat wide
17 Armor
18 Teammate of
19 Ducky
20 Prefix with gram or style
21 Snake
22 Wrist act
23 Worn by worries
24 Pay dirt
25 Call, as at a hotel

DOWN

43 Accumulate
44 Diadem
45 Blow that lays one low
46 Reredos
47 Liquefy
48 "— of golden daffodils"
49 Festivity
50 Egg-shaped
51 Outman
52 Guinness from London
53 Endangered Hawaiian bird
54 Like the Oldies' homeland
55 Become lively, with "up"
56 Trumpeter
57 Uneven
58 Some college personnel
59 Agent
60 First word of Mass, motto
61 Ludwig or Jannings
62 Appointment
63 Bourgeois
64 Theophrastus
65 Farmers' alarums
66 Slight error
67 Chews
68 Snow
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73 Phindor
74 Leon or Ed
75 Output of H.D.
76 Fix one's watch, in a way
77 Edman
78 Hockey player
79 Carmichael
80 En-lai
81 Bill's partner
82 Film pioneer
83 Author Delmar
84 Film garden
85 Hilarious

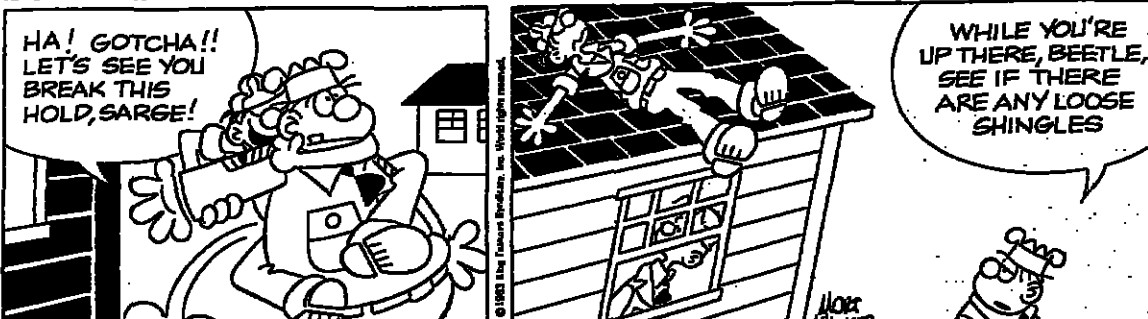
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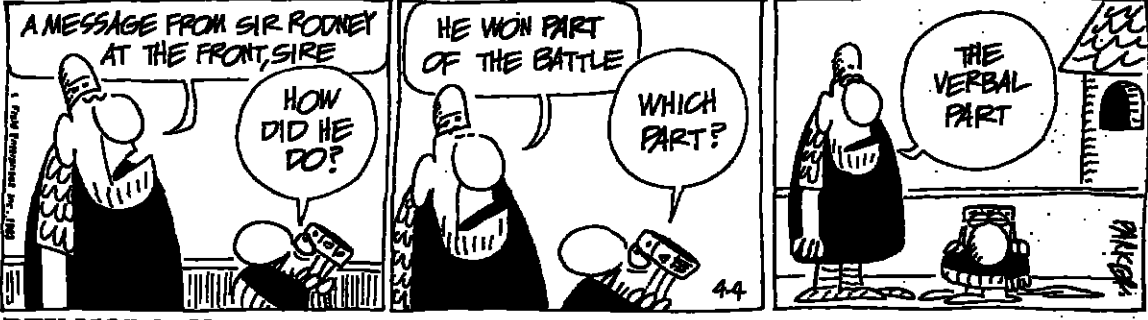
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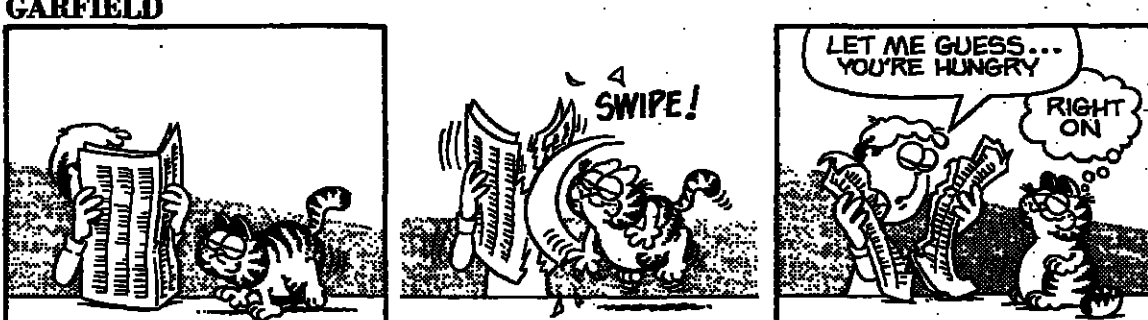
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BOOKS

POWER AND PRINCIPLE Memoirs of the National Intelligence Adviser 1977-81

By Zbigniew Brzezinski.
587 pp. \$22.50. Farrar Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Sq. West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Walter Goodman

FATED to follow, if not to fill, the footsteps of Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski has delivered his memoirs of his service as national security adviser to Jimmy Carter. Just as his career has been less grand than Kissinger's, so is his prose less magisterial. Where Kissinger was eloquent, Brzezinski is earnest. The stiffness of his detailed accounts of the major foreign-policy episodes in which he played a part is not relieved by extensive reliance on a journal he kept during his time in office, perhaps with this very use in mind. It is as spontaneous as a diary.

But if "Power and Principle" offers few amenities of style, it does help us to assess, sometimes despite the author's loyal intentions, the Carter administration's reputation for disarray in foreign policy. Not that the administration was without its accomplishments: the Panama Canal Treaty, improved relations with China, greater attention to human rights and, preeminently, the Camp David Accords between Egypt and Israel. Brzezinski adds to our appreciation of such efforts.

But then there were the embarrassments, attributable partly to bad luck, partly to uncontrollable events and, in considerable part, to something about the nature of the Carter team: the start and stop responses to Soviet adventures in Africa and Afghanistan and empty fulminations over the Soviet brigade in Cuba; the tumbabouts on the neutron bomb, on Soviet participation in the Middle East settlement, on the United Nations resolution involving Jerusalem, and, finally, the inability to contain, or even influence, except for the worse, the revolution in Iran.

The public sense that confusion was a hallmark of that administration is pretty well confirmed by this book. Brzezinski found Secretary of Defense Harold S. Brown an uncertain ally, Vice President Mondale overly con-

cerned about the domestic repercussions of any show of harshness toward Israel and Stanislaw Turner's Central Intelligence Agency uninformative at critical moments. Although Brzezinski expresses no formal admiration even for these colleagues, the president alone is treated reverently throughout. No chapter lacks its passage of praise for some remarkable quality of Jimmy Carter. Moreover, like an old performer digging out his press releases, Brzezinski quotes every scrap of compliment that the president ever threw his way on a ceremonial occasion. After a while, this courtier-like performance provides a laugh or two in a book that is not rich in wit. (The quality of humor around the White House, which seems to have consisted mainly of jokes involving animals and children, is appalling.) The one good joke in the book we owe to China's Deng Xiaoping, a reply to Carter's request for eased emigration from China: "Fine. We'll let them go. Are you prepared to accept 10 million?"

The most interesting chapters have to do with Washington's handling, if that is the word, of the Iranian crisis. Entirely unprepared for the force or pace of the events that led to the overthrow of the shah and the ascendance of the Ayatollah Khomeini, the baffled U.S. leaders went into paroxysms of paralysis. The Iranian eruption exposed dramatically the deep division between Brzezinski and Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance. While the national security adviser argued for a military coup in defense of the shah or, at any rate, of a relatively moderate regime, Vance "simply played for time always arguing that the next concession to the shah's opponents was less dangerous than the difficult and dangerous decision for Washington to stage a coup." If Brzezinski felt lonely in calling for a coup, Vance was alone in opposing the attempt to rescue the American hostages. When that ended in fiasco, the peculiar logic of Washington politics, it was Vance who resigned.

Brzezinski defines their differences in terms of power and its uses: "For me the highest form of attainment is to combine talk with action, and I believe that power should be a means for attaining morally desirable ends," he writes, and "when a choice between the two had to be made, between projecting U.S. power and enhancing human rights (as, for example, in Iran), I felt that power had to come first. Without credible American power, we would simply not be able either to protect our interests or to advance more humane goals."

Thus, the national security adviser wanted to send an aircraft carrier to the Indian Ocean to discourage the Soviet adventure, via its Cuban surrogate, in the Horn of Africa. When the administration did nothing, he "thought seriously about the possibility of resigning." Whereas the secretary of state hoped that a new SALT agreement would lead to a wider U.S.-Soviet accommodation, Brzezinski saw it as "an opportunity to halt or reduce the momentum of the Soviet military buildup." In a similar spirit, he viewed a strengthening of ties with Beijing as a means to pressure Moscow.

Walter Goodman is on the staff of The New York Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

HIDE	SHAW	BACON
ADIN	WABE	ABACI
VIEW	ILET	RELAX
RIANT	INTOI	WALL
ELEGY	MEA	EAVE
	HERO	TBA
NUIT	EFT	GROINS
UNDERA	ETOF	BLUE
CHANEL	CAD	EYED
HAL	BIN	USED
ATB	SOB	NIPUP
POESIN	VERSE	
QUILT	LAE	MAMA
OLMAN	LESS	CHER
AMORE	EXIT	EABIL

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

AMONG the rules of thumb that have descended by word of mouth — never by written authority — from the earliest days of bridge, the worst is no doubt this: "Lead through strength and up to weakness."

There are many situations in which it pays to lead through weakness or up to strength. And, more important, the relationship between the defender's holding and the cards visible in the dummy is crucial.

If the dummy on your right has a doubleton jack, it is generally wrong to attack the suit. If you have the queen, it is almost certainly wrong to do so: You are likely to give the declarer a trick if he has K-x-x, K-10-x or A-10-x. Leading from the king is not quite as dangerous, but should be

avoided. Leading from the ace is technically safe, but may be psychologically unwise.

Consider, for example, the diagrammed deal. North-South reached an optimistic contract of four hearts after West overcalled in clubs and North made a negative double.

Clubs were led and continued, and South ruffed. He ran the diamond queen, losing to the king, and East should now have shifted a trump. Instead, he led a low spade, giving a useful clue. He knew that no good player would lead from the queen in such a position; so he put up the king. When this held, he returned the suit and East took the ace. He was too late.

South won with the trump ace in his hand, ruffed a spade and ruffed a club. He then cashed the ace and jack of dia-

monds, holding his breath. Nobody ruffed, however, and he now had seven tricks.

The last three tricks were made with a high cross-ruff, scoring the king, queen, and jack of trumps separately to bring home the game.

NORTH		EAST	
♠	10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♠	7 6 5 4 3 2
♥	A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥	A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦	A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♦	A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♣	A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♣	A K Q J 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: 1♣ — 2♦ — 3♥ — 4♥ — 5♥ — 6♥ — 7♥ — 8♥ — 9♥ — 10♥ — 11♥ — 12♥ — 13♥ — 14♥ — 15♥ — 16♥ — 17♥ — 18♥ — 19♥ — 20♥ — 21♥ — 22♥ — 23♥ — 24♥ — 25♥ — 26♥ — 27♥ — 28♥ — 29♥ — 30♥ — 31♥ — 32♥ — 33♥ — 34♥ — 35♥ — 36♥ — 37♥ — 38♥ — 39♥ — 40♥ — 41♥ — 42♥ — 43♥ — 44♥ — 45♥ — 46♥ — 47♥ — 48♥ — 49♥ — 50♥ — 51♥ — 52♥ — 53♥ — 54♥ — 55♥ — 56♥ — 57♥ — 58♥ — 59♥ — 60♥ — 61♥ — 62♥ — 63♥ — 64♥ — 65♥ — 66♥ — 67♥ — 68♥ — 69♥ — 70♥ — 71♥ — 72♥ — 73♥ — 74♥ — 75♥ — 76♥ — 77♥ — 78♥ — 79♥ — 80♥ — 81♥ — 82♥ — 83♥ — 84♥ — 85♥ — 86♥ — 87♥ — 88♥ — 89♥ — 90♥ — 91♥ — 92♥ — 93♥ — 94♥ — 95♥ — 96♥ — 97♥ — 98♥ — 99♥ — 100♥ — 101♥ — 102♥ — 103♥ — 104♥ — 105♥ — 106♥ — 107♥ — 108♥ — 109♥ — 110♥ — 111♥ — 112♥ — 113♥ — 114♥ — 115♥ — 116♥ — 117♥ — 118♥ — 119♥ — 120♥ — 121♥ — 122♥ — 123♥ — 124♥ — 125♥ — 126♥ — 127♥ — 128♥ — 129♥ — 130♥ — 131♥ — 132♥ — 133♥ — 134♥ — 135♥ — 136♥ — 137♥ — 138♥ — 139♥ — 140♥ — 141♥ — 142♥ — 143♥ — 144♥ — 145♥ — 146♥ — 147♥ — 148♥ — 149♥ — 150♥ — 151♥ — 152♥ — 153♥ — 154♥ — 155♥ — 156♥ — 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SPORTS

N. Carolina State and Houston to Play for NCAA Basketball Crown

Georgia Bows Out in Semifinal, 67-60

By Gordon S. White Jr.

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — North Carolina State, given no chance two weeks ago to go far in the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament, made it to the championship game by withstanding a late push by Georgia to win a semifinal game Saturday, 67-60.

North Carolina State will meet Houston for the national title Monday night. State will be attempting to win its second NCAA basketball championship in nine years.

If the Wolfpack, 25-10, wins the title, it will become the first team to do so with as many as 10 defeats in a season. Indiana had nine losses when it took the NCAA crown in 1981.

North Carolina State had to hold off a late rush by the Bulldogs, who were down by 18 points late in the game. When the score reached 59-41, Georgia connected for 11 straight points, with 1:12 to play. Georgia trailed by only six.

James Banks, Georgia forward, was credited with taking the first shot of 1983's final four tournament when he let go with a little jumper from just to the right of the free-throw line after 42 seconds of the opening semifinal game. He missed.

Derek Whiteburg got credit for scoring the first two points. He did it with a thrilling shot from the right at 23 feet. Whiteburg, the excellent long shooter for the Wolfpack, who missed 14 games this season with a broken foot, also hit the next two-point shot, this time from about 16 feet.

After Georgia got its first points on a tip-in by Lamar Heard, Whiteburg made a fancy pass behind his back to fellow guard Sidney Lowe, who popped the ball through from 15 feet. The pass looked dangerous to some, but Lowe had expected the ball; he and

Whiteburg have been playing together for seven years — three in high school and four in college.

North Carolina State moved a lead of 5-2 and 12-6. But the Bulldogs cut into that advantage when Heard and Vern Fleming scored to make it 12-10.

North Carolina State was not bothered and ran off seven straight points to take a 19-10 advantage. Whiteburg hit at 32 and 15 feet for the last four points of the spur.

Georgia was using mostly zone defenses, and every time Whiteburg had soon-to-be let fly over them. His fourth field goal of the game, however, came on a fast break and was taken before the Bulldogs had enough players up court to set up a zone.

North Carolina State took a 21-14 lead on its best teamwork to that stage of the game. Lowe flipped a pass halfway down the lane to Lorenzo Charles, who flipped a second pass even closer to the basket to Thurl Bailey, and the 6-11 Bailey simply dropped the ball in. Another basket by Whiteburg and two field goals by Cecil McQueen more than compensated for two baskets by Banks, and the Wolfpack had a 27-18 lead, with 3:18 to go in the first half.

A North Carolina State zone was forcing Georgia to try long shots and the Bulldogs were not hitting well. The taller inside men kept Georgia from much penetration.

North Carolina State led at the half by 33-22.

Strategically, North Carolina State was taking the fast and quick game away from the Bulldogs. Georgia likes the fast transition game but failed in its endeavor because the Wolfpack got off the floor with a few seconds to spare.

After Georgia's fast break, the Bulldogs' defense broke. Also, North Carolina State forced Georgia to play a half-court game, keeping the Bulldogs from running and making quick passes.

Whiteburg had 12 points in the first half while Bailey got eight.

Banks led Georgia with six, but had a poor first half with only three field goals in 15 attempts. Overall, the Bulldogs shot poorly from the floor — only 27.8 percent. The Wolfpack, with all its inside height and with the accuracy of Whiteburg, hit 53.6 percent of its shots in the first 20 minutes.

McQueen, the Wolfpack's 6-11 sophomore, blocked three shots in the first half, indicating the problems Georgia had going down and inside. McQueen blocked another shot in the first minute of the second half.

Whiteburg, a 6-1 senior, made a fine move against the Georgia zone to go in behind the defense on the baseline and score a lay-up against much taller men and give North Carolina State a 43-29 lead with 14:43 left in the game.

Georgia then ran off six straight points, getting one basket on a steal. Georgia was making its best move of the game — Banks drove in for a fast-break lay-up and suddenly North Carolina State's lead was down to eight points with nine and a half minutes left.

But Lowe hit a 17-footer from the right side and the Wolfpack had a 51-41 edge with nine minutes left. Whiteburg then hit another of his long shots and the lead was back to 12.

Both teams went up the court once without success after that and then, with seven and a half minutes to go, Coach Jim Valvano of the Wolfpack gave the order to go into the four-corner offense. The coach did this by raising his hand with all four fingers extended and yelling, "Four! Four!"

But the four-corner offense lasted only a few seconds because Georgia fouled. Then, the next time North Carolina State got the ball, it made a fast break to a stuff basket by Bailey and the Wolfpack was in front, 57-41, with seven minutes to play.



Georgia's Terry Fair beat Cozell McQueen for an early basket, but North Carolina State held on to win, 67-60, and gain an NCAA final berth against Houston Monday night.

Cougar Surge Defeats Louisville, 94-81

By Gary Pomcrantz

Washington Post Service

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — The rise on Louisville Coach Denny Crum's lapel began to wilt with 13 minutes left Saturday when his Cardinals led Houston by eight points.

That is when the Cougars scared the Cardinals with a dunk-shot explosion, because a five-minute, 21-1 streak. The Cougars took a 70-58 lead with 7:29 remaining, then coasted home to a 94-81 victory in an National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament semifinal game here.

Houston (31-2), which has won 26 straight games, will play North Carolina State for the championship Monday night.

At the heart of the Houston explosion, which ended Louisville's 16-game winning streak as well as its 32-4 season, was 7-foot sophomore center Alkeem Abdul Olajuwon, who finished with 21 points. Although Olajuwon made only three points in the decisive streak, he pulled in every defensive rebound in sight.

With 13 minutes remaining and Louisville leading, 57-49, there came the most significant Houston streak of dunks and flat-out full-court fury. In all, Houston had 14 dunks, 11 in the second half, six by Olajuwon.

The 21-1 barrage: Houston began with four dunks. Forward Clyde Drexler (21 points) had two, including one double-pump dunk; Michael Young (16 points) and reserve forward Benny Anders (15), who entered at the streak's start after Larry Micheaux fouled out, had one each.

Meanwhile, Louisville kept missing against Houston's 2-3 zone. On eight possessions, the Cardinals had two turnovers and six misses, all of which ended as rebounds in the hands of Olajuwon.

Louisville was further bogged down because sophomore guard

Milt Wagner, who had 16 of his team-high 24 points in the first half, had to sit out several minutes of this streak with four fouls.

And so, in a matter of five minutes, an eight-point Houston deficit had become a 12-point Houston lead.

Louisville led, 41-36, at halftime in an exceptionally fast-paced game.

Although all the pregame hype centered on the two front lines, the first-half hero was a guard. Wagner scored 12 of the Cardinals' first 24 points and a half-high 16 points overall.

Wagner kept moving behind screens set by forwards Rodney and Scooter McCray (who combined for eight first-half assists) to make 16- to 20-footers from the left baseline or 16-foot jumpers from the right side.

Perhaps the most intriguing part of the opening half was that Louisville outscored Houston, 26-15. Charles Jones, a 6-foot-8 center, had eight rebounds for Louisville. Olajuwon had nine points and seven rebounds.

Houston held its largest lead of the half, 16-12, with 12:48 left, after another guard, freshman Alvin Franklin, had perked up for a rare six points worth of hanging eight-footers in the lane.

Louisville played its "regular defense" — meaning the Cardinals stationed themselves behind Houston players on the full-court zone press, then moved into a man-to-man half-court defense. Jones played behind Olajuwon, and one of the McCrays often slid away from his man to play in front of Olajuwon.

Jones made one marvelous block of a short jumper from the lane by Olajuwon, which led to Rodney McCray's dunk that gave Louisville its first lead, 6-4.

Houston, meanwhile, played a 2-3 zone defense, complete with a half-court trap. Olajuwon's pres-

ence, as always, caused both blocked shots and altered shots. After Olajuwon was assessed his first foul with 17 minutes left in the half, Louisville players drove right at him. Olajuwon held his ground and did not take his second (and final) foul of the half until 12:03 was left.

When Louisville had problems getting the ball inside, the Cardinals kept turning to Wagner, who made eight of 14 shots in the half.

Houston typically sought the fast-break lay-ups and dunks, and Drexler (10 points) and Micheaux (six points) obliged.

With the score tied at 27 with 6:31 left before intermission, Louisville outscored the Cougars, 7-2, to take a 34-29 lead. Lancaster Gordon and Wagner made jumpers in that run.

Houston ran off a 7-0 streak at the start of the second half to transform a five-point deficit into a 43-41 lead with 17:37 remaining. Drexler began with a three-point play from inside; short jumpers by Micheaux and Young finished it off.

Then Louisville struck back. And back Rodney McCray, playing in his 14th NCAA tournament game (second to the record 16 held by UCLA's Marques Johnson) scored from inside, then on a fast-break dunk. Then Scooter McCray scored on a lay-up and another fast-break dunk.

Houston was missing on the other end, and Louisville went off on a 14-2 streak to take a 55-47 lead with 13:10 remaining.

Further problems cropped up for Houston when Lewis chose to keep Micheaux in the game after he committed his fourth personal foul with 16:21 left. Micheaux fouled out on a poster drive with 13:25 left — with Louisville leading, 55-49. The Cougars were seemingly in trouble, but then they staged their slam-dunk spectacular.

Wolfpack Leader: Cerebral and Deadly

By Ken Denlinger

Washington Post Service

ALBUQUERQUE, New Mexico — As the fairy godmother of basketball already knows and Georgia discovered Saturday, Cinderella's slipper just now is a size-12 Pony and belongs to Derek Whiteburg. Because he and she, not necessarily in that order, have touched North Carolina State in a special way the last few weeks, the NCAA tournament will end in fitting fashion here Monday night.

State is the human-looking guy that has beaten long odds and is the best player in the country, Ralph Sampson, twice to get to the championship game. Now it gets to chase the best team, maybe the first collection of space-age players, the men of Houston.

Before Houston got as trembling with fear, State was pretty good itself. It kept lots of Georgia Bulldogs leashed and controlled the game early, because Whiteburg once again his jump shots from close to the Arizona border.

"Once I'm on a roll," he said, "it goes into my mind that nobody can check me."

In all, Whiteburg was an ordinary 8-for-18. But many of the misses came after State had the

game well in hand. For the ninth time, under playoff pressure, he showed how a little man can dictate how a big man's game will be played.

Tempo. Everybody dances to Whiteburg's dribbles. Because Georgia has a few players slightly taller than the 6-1 Whiteburg, who can jump as high as some fully figured Daves had in the college Saturday. Wrong. Georgia's lack of Whiteburg's first-half State possessions and fell behind 4-0. Then they got cute and trailed by 19-10.

We pause, perhaps for the last time in the tournament, to appreciate cerebral basketball, several stretches when Whiteburg controlled matters without putting the ball up.

State's fourth time down-court, Vern Fleming, guarding Whiteburg, needed help. He got it. Twenty feet from the basket, Gerald Crosby left Sidney Lowe unattended and leapt with Fleming to double-team Whiteburg. Whiteburg quickly slipped the ball to Lowe, who popped in a jumper.

Later, Crosby and Fleming tried it again. This time, an inside player dashed toward Lowe when Whiteburg beat the double-team with a return pass. So Lowe just

bounced the ball to an open Lorenzo Charles lay-up.

It confirmed that way for 34 minutes. Because Whiteburg always was a threat, somebody else had a wonderful chance to score, and usually did. With 5:53 left, the Wolfpack had a 59-41 lead.

"Actually, I prefer a larger man on me," said Whiteburg a few moments after State's 67-60 success, not yet thinking about the taller Houston Cougars. "A guy like that does have an advantage, but only up to a point. He can lay off me, keep me from driving, hoping I'll miss a few from outside and then stop."

"I always prefer to drive, but I've got enough confidence that I can jump further than somebody else, get up before he can reach his peak. Or my peak."

Whiteburg's concern in those situations is that he will be over-matched on defense, that the points his man scores will negate his. Mostly, that only has happened when he has challenged Adrian Dantley, the National Basketball Association all-star. "He's really roughed me up inside," Whiteburg admits.

Earlier in the week, Whiteburg was anxious to go as far as he could as hard as he could. "I knew

I'd be tired," he explained. "I just didn't know when I wanted to be a factor early, because Georgia is the type team that packs a zone in tight. Sometimes, I'd be breathing hard and look at coach to put somebody else in."

"He'd shake his head no," Bright man.

Coach Jim Valvano patiently repeated his sermon that any shot Whiteburg chooses to take is a good one. Even from 25 feet, even with a paw in his face. "Of course he has a green light," Valvano said. Although it was deceptively close, Saturday's was one of State's easier games. No need to rally from being down a half-dozen points this time; no need for hearts to flutter furiously before two shots misfire; no need even for Charles to sink dramatic foul shots.

It was nice of Georgia to miss several open shots early — to miss, in fact, about 70 percent of the time most of the game. Georgia's shots usually were forced; State's usually were not. "Not," said Hugh Durham, the losing coach, "we didn't put the ball in the basket."

That always assures a seat in the stands for the final. When the challenge is Houston, that may be the safest place in the arena.



Variation on a theme: Whiteburg to Lowe to Lorenzo Charles (above) — lay-up.

Pryor Retains WBA Title on TKO

The Associated Press

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey — Aaron Pryor retained his World Boxing Association junior welterweight title Saturday, stopping Sang-Hyun Kim of South Korea 37 seconds into the third round of a fight that had been jeopardized by Pryor's court battle with his manager.

Pryor completely dominated the scheduled 15-round fight. The champion landed a barrage of unanswered punches in the third round before Panamanian referee Carlos Benocal stopped it.

It was the seventh title defense for Pryor since he won the crown from Antonio Cervantes in August 1980.

Pryor went on the attack at the outset against the WBA's top-ranked contender.

Lashing out with combinations to the body, he pinned the 28-year-old Kim on the ropes.

Pryor stayed on the offensive in the second round, working on his opponent's head with left hooks and stinging rights.

Dr. Paul T. Williams, the ring-side physician, examined the challenger before the start of the third round and allowed the fight to continue.

Moments later, Benocal stopped the fight.

"I never gave the guy a chance to show what he had," said Pryor, who had to lose a pound earlier in the day to reach the 140-pound weight limit.

"I was surprised I was moving him the way I was with my punches. I didn't think he was defending himself."

The 27-year-old champion boosted his record to 33-0 with 31 knockouts in the mandatory defense against Kim, the former World Boxing Council super-lightweight champion who had won his last 12 fights since losing his crown to Saoul Mambly in February 1980.

Kim, 138½, is 42-4-2 with 24 knockouts.

The fight was little more than a tussle for Pryor, who scheduled the match this summer against former world champion Alexis Arguello.

Pryor stopped Arguello on a TKO in the 14th round last November, blocking Arguello's bid to become the first fighter in history

to capture titles in four different weight classes.

Saturday's bout was in jeopardy until the Ohio Supreme Court stayed a preliminary injunction against it by two lower courts with a ruling Friday that the fight could go on despite a contract dispute between Pryor, a Cincinnati native, and Cincinnati businessman Bud LaRosa, his manager.

The purse, however, will be held by the courts until the dispute is settled.

Pryor filed suit last year to break his contract with LaRosa, who had been granted the injunction to stop the Kim fight.

The lower courts refused to set aside LaRosa's rights while the case is under litigation and held that Pryor must abide by the terms of his contract with LaRosa.

The higher court ruling did not touch on the merits of LaRosa's contract dispute with Pryor.

"It was hard for me to believe some of the things that went on

this week," Pryor said. "It's incredible that I didn't even know that I was going to be able to fight until 24 hours before the fight."

"I felt I owed it to everyone who stood by me through all of these battles with my ex-manager to put on a good show."

■ **Fight Manager Dies**

Boxing manager Clarence Griffin collapsed during a preliminary bout at the Sands Hotel Saturday and was pronounced dead on arrival at Atlantic City Medical Center, United Press International reported from Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Griffin collapsed as his fighter, Buzzy Boykins, was facing Lamont Heathcock in the final preliminary to the World Boxing Association junior welterweight title bout between champion Aaron Pryor and No. 1 ranked Sang-Hyun Kim.

The medical center refused to divulge any further information but ringside physicians who examined Griffin when he collapsed said he apparently had suffered a heart attack.



Aaron Pryor, scoring with a right in Saturday's title fight.

Sometimes Longevity's Just a Matter of the Right Contacts

By Jim Murray

Los Angeles Times Service

PALM SPRINGS — You look at Darrell Evans' lifetime statistics (1,462 hits, 232 homers, 222 doubles, and, especially, the 1,043 walks) and you figure you're dealing with a guy who has the eyesight of a hawk circling a road-running rodent. Evans can barely see across a room.

For him to bat in 828 runs, strike out only 60 times a year and play the infield in the big leagues is like a guy with the gout playing soccer. Evans' right eye, he thinks, "is about 20/2,000." The left eye's a little better — "about 20/1,500." He can distinguish light with it pretty well. "20/1,500" vision means you can see at 20 feet something Daniel Boone could make out two states away.

Baseball is probably the toughest sport men play in terms of eye acuity. A football is, as well as a soccer ball, by comparison. So is a basketball. U.S. Opens are regularly won by golfers wearing glasses. Hockey is largely played by feel. But a baseball flies through the air at velocities that diminish its visibility. Moreover, it curves, drops and hops, sometimes moving with life-threatening force. No one ever had his skull fractured or his eye taken out by a football or basketball.

The answer for Evans, of course, is contact lenses. They can take a myopic, astigmatic or weak-eyed player's eyesight and make him see the ball as he might have had to see for being team manager and sure him into a major league all-star third baseman, which Evans was in 1972.

Gays have played baseball with flickering eyesight before. But usually they were pitchers. They were called on to throw a baseball 90 miles an hour, not to catch one at 140 mph or whatever the speed is of a 90-foot line drive that comes off Mike Schmidt's bat. "Sometimes, if you haven't caught it by the time you hear it, it's too late," notes Evans.

Pitchers are not expected to hit the baseball or the Nolan Ryan fastball, anyway. In the few cases in the old days when nonpitchers did make it to the big leagues in eyeglasses, they inevitably were called "Spies" or "Four Eyes" or "The Little Professor." They were considered freaks. Baseball was otherwise a game for eagles. A Specs Toppan could hang up a lifetime 220-average, hit a few homers, and play utility infield for the Cardinals for a decade, but scouts were looking for kids who could read the situation lines on eye charts, not on a blurry contact spell.

The reason for that, says Evans, "was that both glasses and contact lenses were only part of the solution. The other part

ways areas on the side, over the top or around the edges, where you could lose sight of the ball, or the area where you had only your natural sight left. You really had to look at the game through the middle of your glasses. When you turned your head, it was all distorted."

Contact lenses don't alleviate all the difficulties. Evans, a San Francisco Giant, plays 50 percent of his games in Candlestick Park, America's answer to Cape Horn in winter, the only ballpark anywhere that puts whitecaps on your head.

Candlestick is considered hateful by a guy with 20/15 vision. To one with contact lenses, true torture. "Wind is the natural enemy to contact lenses," says Evans. "It gets dust between the eyeball and the lens and it dries up the film."

It also blows the lenses out on occasion, sometimes when a ball and a runner are arriving at third base at the same time. Evans can usually make out the runner, but

the ball seems to be arriving in triplicate. It's tough enough to catch the ball, let alone a moving baseball when there's no multiple choice. Nevertheless, Evans has led the National League's third baseman in putouts, assists and total chances three times. He has led in walks twice and once drew at least a walk a game for 15 straight games.

Evans feels he could be even more effective if he were eligible for soft lenses, but his form of astigmatism rules out the gentler-on-the-eyes variety of lenses. He cannot wear his more than eight hours at a time, which makes the late innings of doubleheaders or extra-inning games in high winds like a not casual job without noisecaine.

The first full year Evans that he wore contacts, he hit 41 (count 'em) home runs, walked 124 times and drove in 104 runs. That's probably the only time in history numbers like those were hung up by a guy who needed to be pointed to the shower after a game.

NHL Standings

WALDES CONFERENCE						
Pacific Division						
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Los Angeles Kings	42	25	2	222	184	84
San Jose Sharks	41	25	1	203	196	82
San Francisco Giants	38	28	1	203	196	77
Washington Capitals	35	34	1	186	204	68
N.Y. Rangers	14	49	1	124	235	28
New Jersey Devils	10	43	2	104	248	22
New York Islanders	9	42	2	104	248	22
Atlantic Division						
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Philadelphia Flyers	38	28	1	203	196	77
Pittsburgh Penguins	35	34	1	186	204	68
Washington Capitals	14	49	1	124	235	28
Quebec Nordiques	10	43	2	104	248	22
Campbell Conference						
Hartford Division						
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
Chicago Blackhawks	42	25	2	222	184	84
St. Louis Blues	38	28	1	203	196	77
Minnesota North Stars	35	34	1	186	204	68
St. Paul Red Wings	14	49	1	124	235	28
Los Angeles Kings	10	43	2	104	248	22
Seattle Division						
	W	L	T	GF	GA	Pts
San Jose Sharks	41	25	1	203	196	82
San Francisco Giants	38	28	1	203	196	77
Washington Capitals	35	34	1	186	204	68
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